



# THE GRAPHIC

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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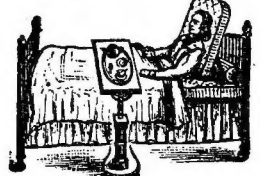
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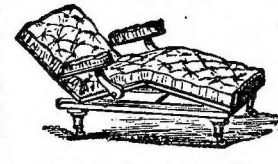
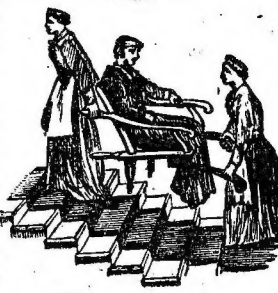
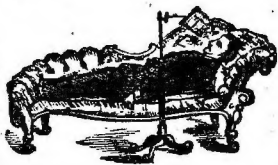
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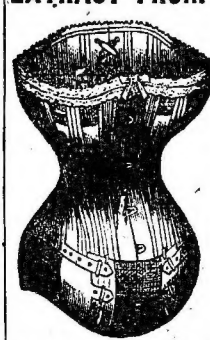
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"A woman, aged twenty, for ten days had suffered from severe neuralgia in the first and third branch of the fifth nerve. She had daily about five paroxysms, each lasting from one to two hours. A drachm thrice daily cured her in three days."

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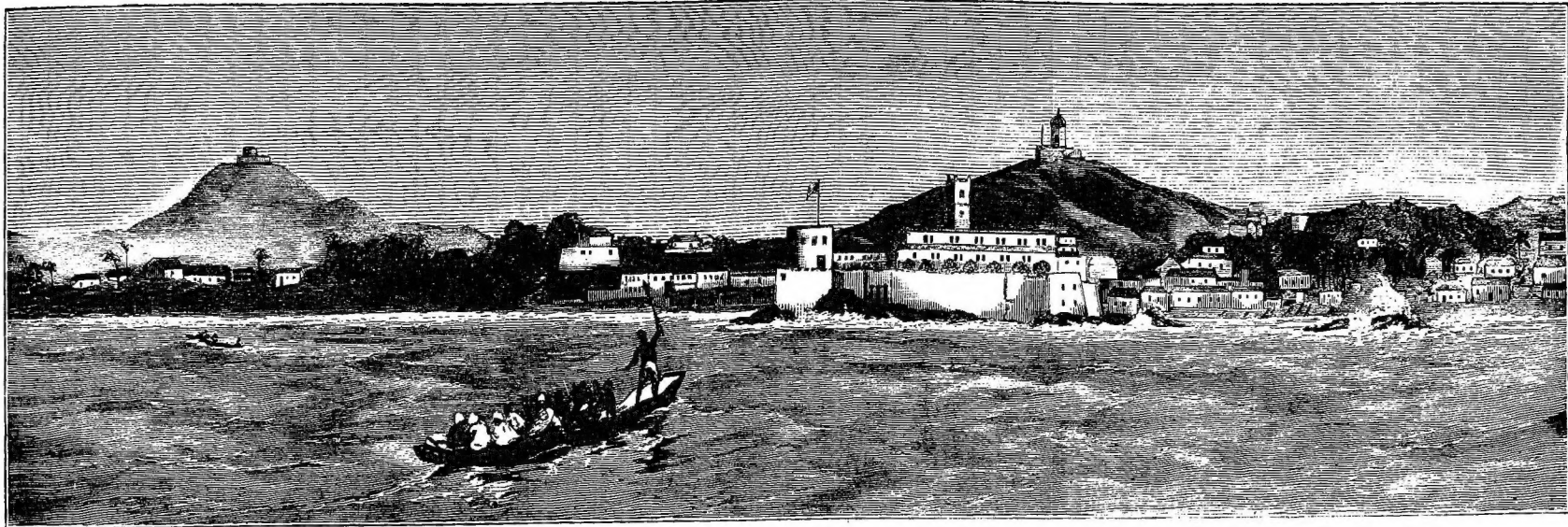
# THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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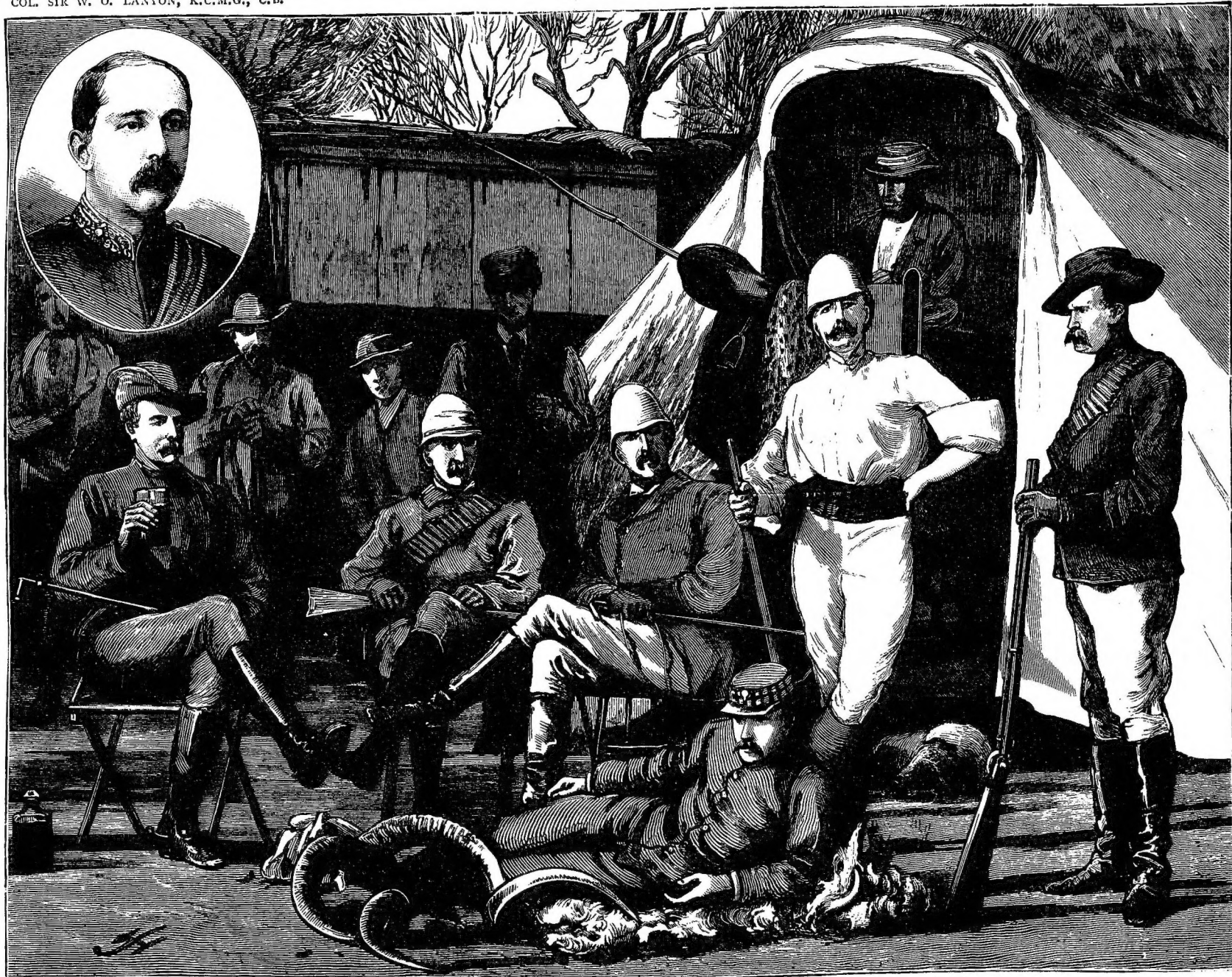
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THE REBELLION IN THE TRANSVAAL—COL. SIR W. OWEN LANYON, BRITISH ADMINISTRATOR, AND HIS OFFICIAL STAFF



## Topics of the Week

**THE MAJUBA DEFEAT.**—The idea of taking possession of the Majuba Mountain was in itself most commendable, for if our troops could have held it the Boers' camp would probably have been rendered untenable, and the way would have been cleared for an advance into the Transvaal. It adds to the smart of our successive defeats when it is remembered that all the serious fighting hitherto (for we do not reckon the treacherous attack on the 94th as a battle) has taken place, not on the territory claimed by the Boers, but on a Thermopylæ established by them within our own undisputed frontiers. It is easy to be wise after the event, and most of us now perceive that the Majuba defeat, and the other repulses by which it was preceded, are mainly attributable to the fact that the fighting capacity of the enemy was woefully underrated. There was some excuse for this belief. The Boers certainly did not display the ancient pluck of their race in their contest with Secocoeni. An idea arose that, though excellent marksmen, they were cowards, and that if they could not stand up before black men, white men would speedily make an end of them. Impressed with this belief, Sir George Colley undertook his recent campaign—his aim being the invasion of a country as big as France—with a force which it is now evident was ludicrously insufficient. Even if he had forced his way, or had been purposely allowed to penetrate beyond Laing's Nek, it is very doubtful whether his slender forces, in a region swarming with sharpshooters, would ever have reached Pretoria or Potchefstroom. It would have been far better to have remained passive, and left the beleaguered garrisons to their fate, until a really competent invading army, including a plentiful supply of cavalry and artillery, had been got ready. The Boers have now taught us a lesson which we shall not easily forget. The storming of the Majuba Mountain was a feat of which any European nation would feel proud, and it is plain, as the admirable correspondent of the *Standard* observes, that, "man for man, the Boers are equal, and more than equal, to our own troops in such warfare as this." It is scarcely likely, after the sorrowful experience of the last few weeks, that, in the interval which must elapse before Sir F. Roberts takes the command, Sir Evelyn Wood will attempt any rash enterprises.

**THE EFFECT OF THE BOERS' VICTORY.**—But, meanwhile, the capture of the Majuba heights is, in several ways, a matter of considerable importance. In the first place, it compels us, after all our heavy losses, to begin our enterprise over again. We have still to force our way into the Transvaal, past entrenchments which are being daily strengthened, and against a foe inspirited by unlooked-for victories. Then it will be harder than ever for President Brand to keep the Orange State Boers from openly taking sides with their brethren in the Transvaal. Even in the old Cape Colony, the Dutch element, which far outnumbers the British, is stirring uneasily. In Holland, though there the feeling is perhaps sentimental rather than real, a decided sympathy is felt for these Dutchmen of the Southern hemisphere, although the two communities have for several generations been separated from each other by a third of the circumference of the world. The Continental Powers are watching us, as they watched us in 1775, "When side by side the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shots which echoed round the world." There is a certain similarity between the two situations. The Boers are not threatened with the loss of their municipal freedom, as the Americans were by George the Third and his wrong-headed counsellors; but, on the other hand, they are not of British descent, and, till 1877, they were practically, if not absolutely, an independent country. The numerical disparity is much greater now than then. In 1775 there were about eight millions of English, and about two millions of Americans; now there are thrice as many English and about fifty thousand Boers. But at the same time there is a greater disinclination than there was a hundred years ago to keep any nationality against its will in a condition of subjection. Altogether it seems to us that the Boers deserve less sympathy from outsiders than did the Americans. When we annexed their territory they were bankrupt, and in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the savages. Their protests at the time against the annexation were so feeble as scarcely to attract attention; and therefore it is absurd to regard them as patriots and martyrs when, their country meanwhile having been rendered prosperous and secure by British blood (shed against the Zulus), by British treasure, and British energy, they treacherously trample on the flag which three years before they tamely accepted.

**PUBLIC BUSINESS.**—Lord Hartington's statement as to the progress intended to be made in public business is not encouraging. It is absolutely necessary that all preliminary questions of Supply should be finished before the 21st of March. The votes must be taken for officers and men in the Army and Navy, the supplementary estimates for the expenses of the war in the Transvaal and the increase in the Irish Constabulary must be considered. But it is not less important that there should be the most ample discussion of the questions concerned in Supply, and there is every

prospect that general criticism will be rendered impossible. For, according to the arrangement of the Government, the consideration of the Peace Preservation Bill will go on in the meantime, and Supply will be taken at intervals. The prospect thus is that Supply will be hurried through at last (precedence having been given to the Peace Preservation Bill) under a vote of urgency, without the usual criticism reaching its details. And the situation which is thus created is a House of Commons, under fear of Obstruction, consenting to a use of urgency which virtually gives Government the power of regulating public business uncorrected by either party. With such a result the Irish party may very well afford to be satisfied; only, in the interests of free discussion, it may yet be a question whether the suspension of a few members during the remainder of the Session would not be a more suitable penalty for a certain kind of Obstruction than the curtailment of the liberties of the whole House.

**FRENCH AND GERMAN ROYALTY.**—The newly-founded German Empire—for it is now only ten years old—is not without its serious perils. Socialism, which, however, Prince Bismarck hopes to convert to his own purposes, is decidedly a disintegrating force; the burden of taxation is heavier than in the old days of disunited Germany; and there is always the feeling that France will try and win back her lost provinces. Still, there are some things in Germany which a reflective Frenchman may justifiably envy, and among these are the loyalty of the people to the Imperial Family, and the loyalty of the Imperial Family to the people. These feelings were strongly evinced during the recent marriage festivities of a pair whom some of our contemporaries may live to see crowned Emperor and Empress of Germany. Nothing of this sort has been seen in France since the people made the fatal blunder of killing their King, instead of compelling him to reign constitutionally. The brothers of Louis XVI. were not men calculated to inspire affection; Louis Philippe was absorbed in schemes of family aggrandisement; the Napoleons ruled by fear rather than by love; while the present chief of the Bourbon race belongs to the strictest sect of Clericalism, and probably in his heart would rather be a Pretender than a King. Then French Royalty is not prolific like that of England or Germany, and its mental and physical idiosyncracies have been intensified by cousinly alliances. The result is that the average Frenchman and Frenchwoman, who in their hearts would prefer a Monarchy with a bright gay Court, accept, with no special enthusiasm, a so-called Republic, because there is no personage of Royal birth in France who is capable of identifying himself with Frenchmen as the Emperor William has identified himself with Germans, or, we may venture to add, as the Prince of Wales has identified himself with Englishmen.

**THE LAND LEAGUE.**—There are signs that the organisation which a little time ago was truly described as "the real Government of Ireland" is about to lose its power. To a large extent the Land League has owed its influence in the disaffected districts of the West and South to the attitude of the priests. Always willing to lead in movements which excite their parishioners, they made themselves conspicuous in the local Courts affiliated to the Central Committee in Dublin by the most seditious speeches. But their resignations are now pouring in; and those of them who are obedient to the higher officers of their Church will have to undo their own work by warning their flocks against agitators who are in open co-operation with Communists and Atheists. Already the moral effect of the expulsion from Parliament of the Obstructionists has reached the West of Ireland. Tenants who held out for "Griffith's Valuation" or nothing, are now paying the rents at which they took their farms, with interest. Foreign subscriptions and continued agitation, the only means of keeping life in the movement, are both threatened. The American Land League, which collects largely, has been rebuked by Mr. Parnell for promising Sir William Harcourt assassination; and, under the reign of coercion, the men who raised the peasantry will not, it is to be presumed, be allowed to exercise their profession outside the House of Commons.

**CASH v. CREDIT.**—A person who had only studied political economy in books might suppose, on "the nimble ninepence" principle, that the sooner a shopkeeper could get paid for the goods he had supplied, the better. In real life, however, there are disturbing forces which tend to dislocate this theory. We think it was Archbishop Whately who said that the payment of ready money acted as a great check on the imagination. Now it appears that many customers are gifted with a great deal of imagination, and that this faculty is highly esteemed by West End tradesmen. If you put a shilling into a basin of water and walk away from it, the principle of refraction makes it look as big as half-a-crown. Contrariwise, to the customer who indulges in the luxury of long credit, the purchase of half-a-crown's worth of goods only seems like the outlay of a shilling. There are, it seems, a number of people in the world who, even if they are able, will not pay ready money, and on the whole, in spite of occasional bad debts, they are found to be profitable customers by the higher class of tradesmen. These enterprising purveyors, therefore, object to any legislation which is calculated to

convert the long-credit customer into a vulgar pay-on-delivery personage. So they are up in arms against Lord Cairns, who proposes to limit the period during which ordinary trade-debts may be recovered by process of law to three years. Still more hostile are they to Lord Randolph Churchill, who would limit the time to twelve months. In the interest of the general public, we strongly advocate the twelve months' limitation, and we believe the shopkeepers are acting against their own ultimate interest in opposing it. Why is it that Co-operative Stores flourish? Because, in numbers of retail shops a customer with ready money in his hand has to pay a higher price than he ought to pay in order to recoup the tradesman for the risk he runs and the interest he loses on his book-debts. In other words, the ready-money man helps to feed, clothe, and furnish with luxuries a person who is often no better than a sort of protracted swindler.

**VICTOR HUGO.**—The celebration of the eightieth birthday of Victor Hugo in Paris is certainly the most loyal recognition of literary genius since Voltaire's famous reception in the same city. By way of public honour nothing was left the poet to desire. The sovereign people mobbed his street for an entire day. The municipality kept the footsteps of the police off his pavement, and hoisted bunting all over the neighbourhood; the Government brought him an exquisite work of art, and telegraphed a holiday to all the bad boys of France. It might have been hoped that the great writer would have done something different on the occasion than issue a parody of his own worst manner. His admirers, however, were too glad to have anything—even a parochial glorification of Paris as the Eye of the Universe. In it there was no sign that Victor Hugo is outliving his own creative force. His vitality is as fresh as when he was crowned "Maître des jeux floraux," by the Academy of Toulouse. Notwithstanding his rebellious nature, his infinite capacity for toil, and his stormy career, he has emerged from it practically unimpaired, surviving his disasters, and seeing France fulfil the destiny he had prophesied for her.

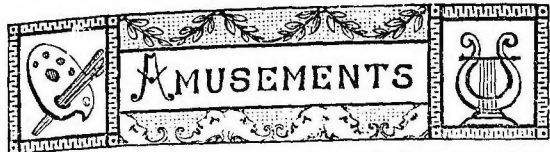
**THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY.**—In order to reduce the size of the catalogue (which is itself as big as a good-sized library) the trustees, we observe, are going to replace by printed titles the manuscript ones now in use. We venture to propose a much more radical reform, and that is to weed out the library. For the future let all books be sent in compulsorily as heretofore, but let the librarians make a selection, publishing monthly a list of all the publications which they deem unnecessary to be included in the national collection. If publishing enterprise goes on even at its present rate for another couple of hundred years, the Museum authorities will sooner or later have to resort to the winnowing process, and, in our opinion, sooner is better than later in this case. There are numbers of feeble works of fiction, pamphlets, and publications of purely ephemeral interest which might surely be rejected. If any bibliomaniac or society of bibliomaniacs choose to collect these treasures let them do so. We object to the payment of public money for the arrangement and preservation by a large staff of assistants, and in a costly building, of tons of stuff which is intrinsically not worth its weight as waste paper. And some of the money thus saved might be spent in buying really valuable books of former periods which are not at present to be found on the Museum shelves.

**YACHTING.**—The maritime taste of the country, judged by a recent estimate, seems to be increasing. At the opening of the century there were not more than fifty yachts afloat. In the present year there are believed to be 2,000 available for use, representing a gross tonnage of 100,000. During the months of summer and autumn three-fourths of this fleet will be spreading its canvas or working its engines in the bays, estuaries, and channels of the United Kingdom. The average size of each yacht is 47 tons, and the number of seamen in active service amounts to 6,000. It is generally said that the yacht is the highest development of modern luxury; the amount of money really represented by the total number is supposed to be four millions. Three-quarters of a million are expended in putting and keeping them in commission for a season. If it is the highest luxury, it is also, however, an act of patriotism to keep a yacht, for in case of war the fleet could be converted into torpedo and despatch boats. They in the mean time give employment to a reserve of the highest class of seamen, capable of being drafted into the Royal Navy. Alive to that fact, there is an annual grant of 200 guineas presented by Government for racing, a sum which the yachting clubs, not considering it alarmingly munificent, supplement by 12,000*l.* of their own.

**THE "GRAPHIC" SCHOOL OF ENGRAVING ON WOOD.**—Some years ago a belief prevailed that before long wood-engraving would be superseded by various less costly processes. This belief, without doubt, deterred persons from embarking in a profession which they feared might before long prove unremunerative. Experience has shown that these fears were baseless. Wood engraving holds, and is likely to continue to hold, its own against all competitors. But, meanwhile, there is a great scarcity at the present time of good engravers; and unless a practical effort is made to attract clever students into the profession, the most artistic work will fall into the hands of foreigners. For some time past the Proprietors of *The Graphic* have experienced an increasing difficulty in obtaining the assistance of high-class engravers, and they have therefore determined to form a School of Engraving for male students, in which they will be instructed for a term of five years. No premium will be required; but the candidates will be selected according to the merits of their drawings submitted, and after selection they will still have a fortnight's trial before being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a sum (according to progress made) varying from 1*l.* in the second, to 2*l.* in the fifth year. The hours of attendance will be from 9 A.M. until 6 P.M., with an hour allowed for dinner; but students regularly attending evening classes at the Government Schools of Design will be allowed to leave at 5 P.M. Intending candidates must send in specimens of their drawings, stating whether they are original or copies, also age of candidate, addressed "To the Manager of *The Graphic*, 190, Strand, W.C.," and marked "Drawings for Competition."



MARCH 5, 1881



**LYCEUM.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.—THE CUP. THE CORNICIAN BROTHERS. Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45. Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORNICIAN BROTHERS at 9.30. Mr. Irving. Morning Performances of THE CUP every Saturday. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) Open to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

**MR. SIMS REEVES'S LAST BALLAD CONCERT.**—ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY NEXT, March 8, at Eight o'clock.—This is his LAST BALLAD CONCERT in London. Artists: Madame Trebelli and Miss De Fonblanque; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. Arthur Oswald. De Fonblanque;—Solo Violin, Herr Joachim; Pianoforte, Herr Coenen. The London Vocal Union (under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker). Conductor, Mr. SIDNEY NAYLOR.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 1s.; at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and usual Agents.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—69th Season.—Patroness, Her Majesty the Queen.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Casals.—The programme of the 69th CONCERT, THURSDAY, March 10, will include Berlioz's Dramatic Symphony (Op. 17), ROMEO ET JULIETTE (never before performed in its entirety in England). Principal vocalists: Madame Patey, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. F. King. The choral music will be sung by 150 members of the Upper Choir of the South London Vocal Association, under the direction of Mr. Leonard Venables. The orchestra will number 100 performers. Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto will be played by Mr. Eugene Fahnestock.—Tickets, 12s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond Street, and the usual Agents.—By order, HENRY HERSEEL, Secretary.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**—THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey. Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain, and a New Second Part, ALL IN SEA, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8. Thursday and Saturday, at 5.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

**HENRI BEAUMONT'S POETIC AND DRAMATIC RECITALS.**—Mr. HENRI BEAUMONT can arrange for the delivery of his RECITALS at Private Houses or Lecture Halls in and around London. An extensive repertoire of choice selections. Terms, from One Guinea. Press Notices and Testimonials upon application.—57, Offord Road, Barnsbury, N.

**THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.**—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, AND DECORATIVE DESIGNS BY LIVING ARTISTS, now OPEN daily, 10 to 6. Admission One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

**OLD BOND STREET GALLERIES.**—Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SON'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Living and Deceased Masters, now OPEN from 10 to 5 daily. Admission, including Catalogues, 1s.—39, Old Bond Street, Piccadilly.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS** will CLOSE on Saturday Next their FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION. Open from Ten till Six. Admission 1s. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W.

**SAVOY HOUSE.**—GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS by the GREAT MASTERS. Also Specimens of Reproductions in Chromo-lithography and Colour Printing from the Paintings of the English, French, German, and Continental Schools. Catalogues post-free on application to the Manager, at the Gallery, Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C.

**DORIS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. One Shilling.**

**BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR** TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Week-day at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m. EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

**THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.**—EVERY SATURDAY. Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. (By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**MR. CARRODUS** will give a repetition of his VIOLIN PERFORMANCES at St. James's Hall on Friday evening next, March 11, at Eight. Tickets 5s., 3s., 1s., of Chappell and Co., New Bond Street, Austin's, 28, Piccadilly, and the usual agents.

**EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY SWISS ARTISTS**, instituted by the Cercle des Beaux Arts of GENEVA, 168, New Bond Street, WILL OPEN MARCH 14th. Admission One Shilling.

**WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, the 12th of March, ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL**, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A. Open Daily from Nine till Seven. Admission One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence, or bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings. N.B. The Exhibition is lighted at dusk.



## CAPE COAST CASTLE

THIS town and fort, the capital of the British settlements on the coast of North Guinea, lie in a gorge or chasm of a high bank of red clay, covered above with jungle, and fronted by a strip of white beach, on which a roaring surf continually breaks. On this account landing cannot be effected in ship's boats, but is accomplished in surf-boats, manned by natives. Three hills behind the town have three small forts perched on them, one of which serves as lighthouse and signal station. The great castle, like an old church in a rural village, stands on a slope, close to the water's edge. The native town, which contains about 10,000 inhabitants, is dirty and unwholesome, but the houses of Europeans and the wealthier natives peep out pleasantly from the woods of the surrounding heights.—Our engraving, which is seasonable just now on account of the threatened war with Ashantee, is from a sketch by Lieutenant H. L. Ross, of H.M.S. *Fleet*.

## COLONEL LANYON AND STAFF

COLONEL SIR W. OWEN LANYON, K.C.M.G., C.B., the son of Sir Charles Lanyon, of the Abbey, County Antrim, was born in 1842, and entered the army in 1861, when he joined the 6th Regiment. Whilst in Jamaica with that regiment in 1865 he became Aide-de-camp to the Commander of the Forces there, and exchanged into the 2nd West India Regiment. In 1868 he became Private Secretary to the then Governor of Jamaica, Sir John P. Grant, and this appointment he retained until 1873, when, on the breaking out of the Ashantee War he left Jamaica to join his regiment on the Gold Coast. There he became Aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, but was invalided home shortly before reaching Coomassie. In 1874 he was despatched by the Colonial Office to the Gold Coast on special service, for which he received the Order of C.M.G. In the autumn of the following year he was appointed Administrator of the province of Griqualand West, which post he filled down to the year 1878, when he succeeded Sir Theophilus Shepstone as Administrator of the Transvaal. During his administration of Griqualand West the rank of Military C.B. was conferred upon him for distinguished service in the field during the operations against the natives prior to the Zulu War, and in the spring of last year he became a K.C.M.G.—Our engraving represents Sir William Lanyon and his staff camping out on their route into the Northern districts of the Province.

## PRINCE AND PRINCESS WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM VICTOR ALBERT, of Prussia, who was married on Sunday to the Princess Augusta of Schleswig-

Holstein, is the eldest son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Germany, and the eldest grandson of the Emperor William. He is just one-and-twenty years of age, having been born on January 29th, 1859. Until the age of six Prince William remained under the care of his governess, Fräulein v. Dobeneck, and then, as is the custom with the Imperial German House, was handed over to military tutors, his studies being mainly superintended by Dr. Hinzpeter. On attaining his tenth year he was invested with the Order of the Black Eagle, and was formally enrolled as an officer in the 1st Foot Guards. In 1874 he was confirmed—a great event in a German boy's career, and was then sent to the Gymnasium at Cassel, where he shared the studies and the pastimes of the other students. At eighteen he went up for his final examination, qualifying for the University, and passed tenth on the list, and then began in earnest to devote his attention to his military duties. On presenting him to his superior officers in the Guard Regiment, the Emperor made a most noteworthy speech, reminding him of how all the Kings of Prussia, besides attending to their other sovereign duties, have always directed their main attention to the army, and of the glorious triumphs in which the regiment had shared, and in which both himself and the Crown Prince, "a noble pattern of a warrior and strategist, had taken part. Go your way," the Emperor concluded, "and do your duty as it will be taught you, and God be with you." While, however, assiduously devoting himself to his military duties, he did not in any way neglect the studies of civil life, and attended the Bonn University, leaving behind him, we are told, "a bright reputation for good fellowship among his comrades, and an equally good name for industry and power of attention among his professors." He was promoted to the rank of captain last March, and on the day of his marriage received his patent of major. The match is stated to be purely one of love, the Prince having been greatly struck with his future bride at a hunting party at Castle Prinkenau, in Silesia. The engagement was practically made in February, 1879, and on July 20th of the same year the formal betrothal took place at the Castle of Babelsberg. The Prince is said to be as fond of sport as an Englishman, and one of his favourite authors is Captain Marryat. He is essentially a Hohenzollern, however, and there is a story told of him, when nine months' old, having clutched a chronometer which had been held up to his ear by one of an assemblage of citizens to whom his father was presenting him. Prince William declined to part with his prize, and the Crown Prince remarked with a smile, "Ah, whatever a Hohenzollern once gets into his grasp he does not loose his hold of so readily."

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA AMELIA LOUISE MARIE CONSTANCE, of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, now Princess William of Prussia, was born at Dolzig on October 22, 1858, and is thus slightly older than her husband. She is the daughter of the late Duke and of the Grand Duchess Adelaide, the daughter of Ernst, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenberg, who married our Queen's half-sister, Feodora. The Princess is thus the grand niece of Her Majesty and the niece of Prince Christian. The Princess has been most carefully educated, mainly under English governesses, but has been brought up in strict retirement, as her father has suffered considerably at the hands of Prussia in her great remodelling of Germany in 1866. Prince Bismarck had a historic conversation with the Duke in 1864, when requesting the cession of Kiel harbour. Meeting with a refusal the "man of iron" called the Grand Duke "illustrious" instead of "Highness," and, to use his own words, told the Duke "quite flat and plain that we were perfectly able to wring the neck of the chicken we ourselves had hatched." The Duke died in 1879, just after the informal betrothal had taken place. The Princess is tall and elegant, with a certain staidness of bearing, which is softened by great kindness and courteousness of manner. Her complexion is fair, and her eyes are expressively blue.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE

ON the 16th ult. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales dined at the officers' mess at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Captain G. L. Sullivan presided, and among the guests were Admirals Sir H. Keppel and Sir W. Hewitt, and Captain Lord Charles Beresford. Captain Sullivan, in proposing the health of the Prince, alluded to the great interest which he had displayed in the Institution, as evidenced by his having placed there for tuition his two sons the Princes Albert Victor and George; and thanked his Royal Highness for the portraits of himself and the Princess of Wales, which he had presented to the Mess as a memento of his visit. The Prince of Wales, in responding, said that he and the Princess had chosen the Navy as a professional career for their two only sons because, after due consideration, they thought it was the very best training they could have both morally and physically. As an Honorary Captain in the Naval Reserve, he had himself been connected with the Navy for more than twenty years, and having seen more than most men of navies and ships of all nations of the world, he was convinced that the finest of all was the British Navy. His Royal Highness then proposed the health of Captain Sullivan, who briefly returned thanks, and proposed the final toast, "The Admirals of the Service," to which Admiral Sir H. Keppel responded.

## WALKING THROUGH THE FIRE, MAURITIUS

THE British flag waves over many diverse nationalities and creeds, and, for a long time past, our Government has shown a praiseworthy prudence in its treatment of local laws, customs, and religions. The peculiar usages, for example, of Manxmen, Jerseymen, and French Canadians are interfered with as little as possible; while the far more alien ceremonies of our Indian fellow subjects are treated with the utmost consideration. But there must be exceptions to this rule. An alleged religious rite may be utterly repugnant to the code of morals recognised among Europeans. Of such a character was the ceremony of Suttee. Englishmen resolved that Hindoo widows should cease to be immolated on their husband's funeral piles. No fanatical outburst, as had been feared, was caused by this suppression; and it may confidently be affirmed that all the fair sex throughout India who profess the Hindoo creed are delighted to be rescued from the prospect of such a terrible doom.

The Hindoos, like ourselves, are very conservative, and just as we, wherever we go, carry our plum-pudding, pale ale, and cricket, so the Hindoos carry their religious ceremonies across the "black water," as they style the sea. In Mauritius, for instance, there are numerous Hindoo coolies, and some of the customs which take place during the saturnalia periodically held at the Temple of Sinatambou, Port Louis, do not commend themselves to the sentiments of the European community. During this festival it is the custom to cover several square yards of ground with burning charcoal, to form which great trunks of trees have been kept burning all the day, and over this charcoal a number of devotees, who have been rendered partially stupid by some narcotic, with garlands of flowers round their necks, or held in their hands, walk barefoot, afterwards plunging their feet into a water-tank. Their fanaticism is, no doubt, stimulated by the fact of their being the observed of all observers, as crowds assemble to witness the efforts of these voluntary martyrs. What with the sale of charms and entrance fees to the Temple, the high priest of Sinatambou makes a good profit out of these ceremonies. The feeling against these exhibitions was intensified by an accident which took place last October, when a hut took fire, and nine of the inmates, being utterly stupefied by drugs, made no attempt to escape, and were burnt to death.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Major H. G. Robley, 91st Highlanders, stationed at Port Louis.

## "CROSSING THE LINE"

Is a time-honoured ceremony which is always punctiliously observed on board the ships of the Royal Navy, and the Flying Squadron was no exception to the rule when, in November last, it reached the Equator. Officers and men have alike to submit to the somewhat trying ordeal of an introduction to his Oceanic Majesty, no exemption being permitted to any but those who have been initiated during some previous voyage. Thus on board the *Bacchante* the Royal midshipmen were subjected to rough lathering, shaving, and drenching, whilst on board the *Inconstant*, Prince Louis of Battenberg was amongst the first called for by "Neptune's" secretary. The proceedings, alike on all the ships, commenced with a Royal procession, the chief characters in which (personated by blue-jackets) are Neptune and Amphitrite, with Triton and a number of officials of their Court. After making the circuit of the deck, Neptune seats himself upon his throne, and those on board who have never before crossed the line are brought before him from below, blindfolded, through a continuous shower of water from a hose. His Majesty plies each with questions, the object of which is to induce him to open his mouth, whilst the "barber" and "doctor" stand on either hand ready to pop into it a huge dab of lather or a "pill" compounded of extremely nauseous ingredients. The victim is next well lathered and shaven, with a razor of wood or hoop-iron; the "scent bottle," the cork of which is stuck full of needles, is applied to his nose, and finally his seat is suddenly snatched from beneath him, and he is thus made to perform an involuntary backward somersault into the "bath" below, whence he emerges more than half-drowned. The ordeal once passed is never repeated, and all who undergo it are entitled to take official part in future ceremonies of a like nature.—Our engravings are from sketches by officers of H.M.S. *Carysfort*.

## "THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET"

A NEW STORY by Messrs. Besant and Rice, illustrated by Mr. Charles Green, is continued on page 225.

ADVANCED RITUAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
See page 235.

## RUSSIA—OFF TO SIBERIA

OUR sketches are taken in the Central Prison at Moscow, which is the great depot for prisoners who have been condemned to transportation to Siberia either for criminal or political offences, as every man who has committed any serious offence against the law is sent to that great Russian penal colony. Capital punishment is only carried out for high treason, other offenders being sentenced to varied terms of imprisonment, or banishment to different parts of Siberia, according to their degree of crime, those of the deepest dye being despatched to the mines, less important convicts being confined in prisons, while comparatively minor criminals are given their liberty to a considerable degree, but are compelled to reside in certain villages, and are under strict military surveillance. All these prisoners after sentence are assembled in the prison of which we publish two sketches. Those who are doomed to perpetual or a long term of exile with hard labour, have their feet fettered with chains weighing as much as twelve pounds. The smaller offenders, however, are allowed to work unshackled. The prison is constructed to contain some 1,100 prisoners, but at need can hold 3,000. From thence the prisoners are sent to their several destinations in relays of from 300 to 400, not, as in days of yore, on foot in large droves, but as far as possible by train, and then by carts and waggons. "I was present," writes our artist, "when the prisoners were placed in the first yard unfettered. After being counted, they were marched back to their cells. One man, the last of the row, concealing his agitation at seeing his wife and child standing by, suddenly sprang forward when his opportunity arrived, and snatched the baby from its mother, refusing to let it go until compelled to do so by the guards. The prisoners in the second yard (shown in the distance) have their feet shackled and their hair cut. All the prisoners wear long coats made of rough soldiers' cloth, with a square orange-coloured piece sewn on their back."

"My second sketch depicts the 'voluntary' prisoners in the same prison, namely, the convicts' wives and relatives who, having travelled with them to Moscow, are allowed to find shelter under the same roof for three or four days. Then they have to decide whether they will go to Siberia with the convicts or return to their homes. In my sketch these poor people are shown in the first room in the early morning waiting to be let outside into the yard where the convicts are to be counted. These last may be seen in the second room. The moaning of the women, the crying of the children, and the bad air, has a most depressing effect. Some of the more well-to-do of the 'voluntary' prisoners have blankets and pillows, while others lie simply upon their coats or shawls."

## WINTER SPORTS IN NOVA SCOTIA

ICE and snow, which in England are so phenomenal and temporary that the severity of the present winter is a topic of general remark and wonderment, are matters of regular recurrence and permanence on the other side of the Atlantic, where accordingly preparations are each year made, in order that the winter months may be passed with as much comfort and enjoyment as possible. The rivers and great arms of the sea are thickly frozen over, and the snow-covered ice forms capital race-courses upon which contests between crack trotters are carried on, light sledges, of course, being substituted for wheeled vehicles. Tobogganing and skating are also common amusements, and a midnight tramp in snow-shoes into the weird pine forests is an enjoyable and health-giving exercise. All the ordinary roads are of course half-buried in snow, and the track opened by the snow-plough being none too wide, tandem driving becomes rather awkward when two vehicles meet unexpectedly at the brow of a hill, as depicted in our final sketch.

## OUR OBITUARY RECORD

CAPTAIN CARLILE GREER was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Edward Greer, of Ivy Lodge, Newry, Ireland. He received his Commission in the Royal Artillery in June, 1862, served throughout the New Zealand War of 1863-4, and was present at the attack on the Gate Pah and action at Maketu, for which he received a medal. He was appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery in 1872, became Captain in July, 1875, and in the autumn of last year went to the Cape as Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Strahan, the Acting Governor. He volunteered for the operations against the insurgent Boers in the Transvaal, and was in charge of the artillery at the Battle of Ingogo on the 8th ult, where he was killed early in the day.

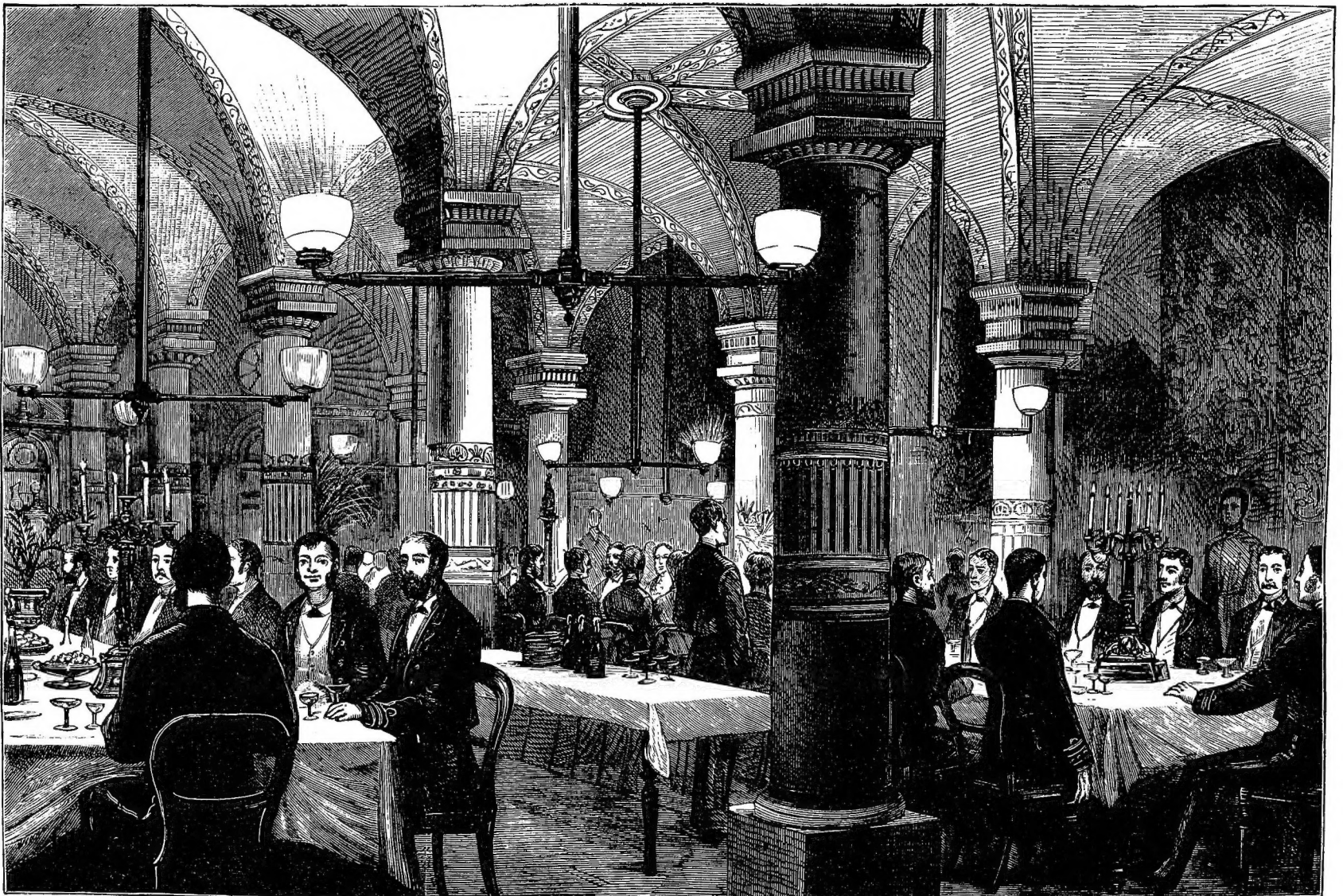
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT STEWART CLELAND, of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, entered the army in 1857 as Cornet in the 9th Lancers, became Lieutenant in 1859, Captain in 1864, Brevet-Major in 1877, Major in 1878, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1879. He was dangerously wounded before Cabul on the 11th December, 1879, whilst gallantly leading his regiment against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and he died of his wounds at Murree, Punjab, on the 7th August, 1880, in his forty-first year.

CAPTAIN JAMES MAC SWINEY, 94th Regiment, was born in 1845, educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and entered the army in 1875 as Lieutenant from the 2nd Middlesex Militia (Edmonton Rifles). He obtained a first-class certificate at Hythe, and was appointed Instructor of Musketry to his regiment in 1878. He served with his regiment all through the Zulu War, and was present in the





PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM VICTOR ALBERT OF PRUSSIA  
MARRIED TO THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, FEB. 27, 1881

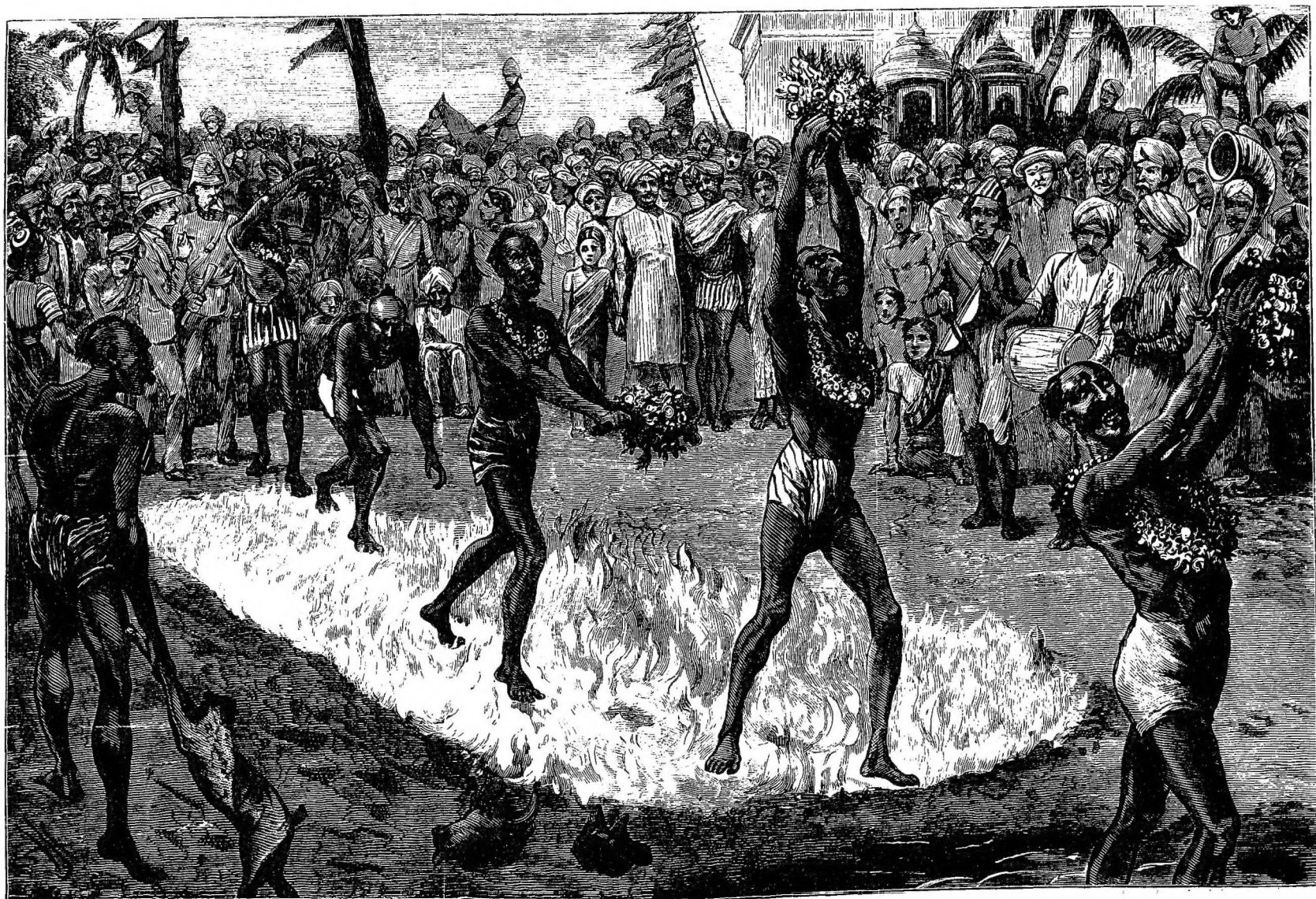


THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH—THE PRINCE OF WALES DINING AT THE OFFICERS' MESS





PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA  
PRINCESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-AUGUSTENBURG



SKETCHES FROM THE MAURITIUS—A HINDOO RELIGIOUS CEREMONY



engagement at Ulundi; he afterwards served in the operations against Sekukuni, and took part in the storming of the stronghold. He obtained his captaincy December 1st, 1880, and on the 20th of the same month was mortally wounded in the action near Middleburg, where his regiment was attacked by the Boers while on their way from Leydenburg to Pretoria.

Our portraits are from photographs:—Captains Greer and Mac Swiney, by Bassano, 72, Piccadilly, W.; and Lieut.-Colonel Cleland, by the Stereoscopic Company, 110, Regent Street.

BRIDGE OF BOATS ACROSS THE INDUS

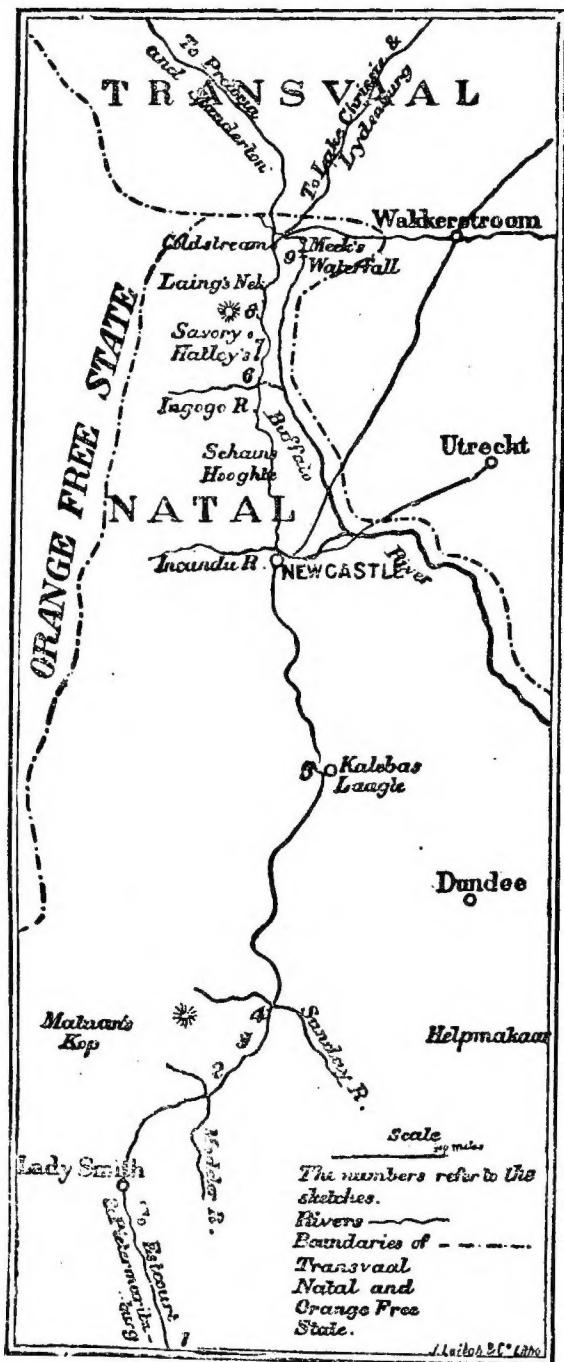
SOME recent discussions which took place in the House of Lords on the Afghan policy of the late Government will no doubt be fresh in the memory of our readers. The Duke of Argyll accused the Government of India of having prepared a great military expedition in 1876, involving the construction of a bridge of boats across the Indus, and the concentration of a large army on the Afghan frontier for the purpose of invading or menacing Afghanistan, or the Russian possessions in Central Asia, or both.

To this charge Lord Lytton, the late Viceroy, replied on Tuesday, the 15th ult. The substance of his explanation is to the following effect. On the north-west frontier of India, between the important fortresses of Peshawar and Kohat, there juts in a tongue of independent territory inhabited by turbulent tribes. These tribes were constantly committing outrages and blockading the road. It was therefore determined to show these tribes that we could communicate with Kohat independently of their permission or protection. With this end in view, the then Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab made three recommendations. First, that the old road between Kohat and Delhi (which had been disused) should be improved and re-opened for traffic; secondly, that a mail-cart service between Kohat and Rawul Pindi should be established; and, thirdly, that a boat-bridge over the Indus should be substituted for the existing ferry, which had been found very uncertain, and which was insufficient for the passage of the mail-cart. Lord Lytton added that he was most anxious to avoid giving any offence to the Ameer of Cabul, and that before taking this step he sought for and obtained the approval of his military colleague, Sir H. Norman. Nor did he then, or at any subsequent time until war actually began, collect an army on the Afghan frontier.

Most readers of the speeches in question will agree that Lord Lytton effectually pricked the Duke of Argyll's wind-bag, which seems of a piece with various other charges against the Beaconsfield Government by which the Whig-Radical office-seekers prejudiced the minds of the electors last spring, but the Duke still adheres to his accusation, and intends on a future occasion to prove that the ex-Viceroy has not given a complete explanation of the facts connected with the bridge of boats above mentioned.—Our engraving is from a sketch made last year while going down the Indus by Mr. Oswald C. Radford, Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Punjab Infantry.

ON THE TRANSSVAAL BORDERS—LEAVES FROM SIR BARTLE FRERE'S SKETCH-BOOK

No. 1 is a view from an hotel at Estcourt, magistrate's house, and Bushman River. Estcourt is the most important town between



Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith, the centre of the district which in 1835 was the scene of the several massacres of the Boers' families by Zulu "impis," at Weenen Blauw Krantz, on Bushman's River. Nos. 2, 3, 4 are views between Ladysmith and the Biggarsberg. Modder River and Sunday's River have recently been noticed as the halting places of the reinforcements sent to General

Colley. On this line the spurs of the Drakensberg are everywhere in sight on the left, i.e., north-west; whilst to the right or eastward are seen the heights above Helpmakaar, Rorke's Drift, and other scenes of the Zulu War.

No. 5 shows the Biggarsberg from Kalabas Laekie. The sketch is from the place where General Wood halted previous to his first arrival at Newcastle.

Nos. 6, 7, 8 are taken from near Hatley's Hotel, where Sir George Colley established his headquarters after the attack on Laing's Nek. The Amajuba Mountain, the scene of the fight on the 27th of February, is to the right of our sketch. It commands the Boer Camp on Laing's Nek, which is between the Inquelo Mountain and the Amajuba.

No. 9. This waterfall is at the head of the valley of the Buffalo River, not far from Meek's. The road to Newcastle is at the spectator's left rear.

No. 10 shows the outline of country near Erasmus Farm, where the Boers were encamped when the High Commissioner visited them in April, 1879.

N.B.—These engravings are from sketches by Sir Bartle Frere, and are published by his permission. The numbers on the annexed Map refer to the sketches on page 237.

NOTE.—In our issue of December 25th, 1880, the photograph from which the New Kachcheri, Kandy, Ceylon, was engraved, was erroneously stated to have been taken by Mr. Scowen. The photographers were Messrs. J. Lawton and Co., of Kandy and Colombo.



MR. GLADSTONE'S FALL last week was a physical, not a political one. He had been dining with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and on alighting from his carriage at the Park entrance of his residence in Downing Street he slipped in the snow, and falling cut his head upon the doorstep. The wound, however, rapidly healed, and the worst results of the accident were his confinement to his own rooms and his enforced cessation from public business which, however, he resumed on Wednesday.

THE REBELLION IN THE TRANSSVAAL.—The sad news of the defeat and death of General Colley has been the chief topic of the week. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge sent immediate telegrams expressing their regret at the disaster, and their sympathy with the wounded officers and men; and the War Office authorities have been busy arranging for the prompt despatch of further reinforcements. General Sir Frederick Roberts, who, with a specially selected staff of officers, starts in the *Balmoral Castle* to-day (Saturday) goes out to assume the chief command, and six regiments of infantry, with perhaps a second of cavalry, and another battery of artillery will quickly follow, so that the force at his disposal will number altogether over 11,000 men.

IRELAND.—Most of the Roman Catholic Bishops have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the issue of the usual Lenten Pastoral to warn the people against being led into actions which are illegal, unjust, or not approved by their holy religion, and one parish priest, Father O'Connor, of Doneraile, has resigned his connection with the Land League, for which he has been denounced as a rogue and a coward. The Mayor of Limerick has also resigned his membership, and the Mayoress refused to entertain Miss Parnell on the occasion of her recent visit. It is stated that the authorities at Dublin Castle have been making preparations for the enforcement of the Coercion Act as soon as it becomes law, but the arrests are not expected to be numerous, many of the agitators having already removed themselves beyond the sea. The Act passed the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent on Wednesday, but cannot be enforced until the Proclamation has appeared in the *Gazette*. Meanwhile the Land League continues defiant, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., having declared at its last meeting that the people who had not been terrified by halter, gibbet, bullet, or sword, were not going to be frightened by eighteen months' imprisonment. The only meeting held last Sunday was that in Tipperary, at which Mr. Dillon, M.P., repeated his advice to farmers to "Boycott" opponents of the League, and not to believe the magistrates who told them it was illegal to do so. Several fresh outrages are reported, among them being the attempted murder of Mr. Hearne, Petty Sessions Clerk of Ballinrobe, who was shot at several times, and wounded in the back while on his way home on Monday. Mr. John Devoy, of New York, who was reported to have telegraphed to the Home Secretary threatening his life, did not, it seems, threaten to kill him, but only to "stamp him out."

MR. PARNELL'S SECOND VISIT TO PARIS has not attracted so much attention as did his first; and his intention of being back in the House of Commons on Thursday was announced. He has sent a circular to the secretaries of the Land League, advising them to postpone all meetings until the Sunday following the introduction of the Land Bill, and he has published a letter addressed to M. Victor Hugo, in which he says:—"The nobility of heart, the meek sympathy with human suffering, the exertions in favour of oppressed nationalities, which has distinguished you throughout life, encourage me to evoke your powerful advocacy in defence of the suffering Irish people." The *Temps* says that Mr. Parnell's name was expunged from the Honorary Committee of the Victor Hugo Festival at the request of the President of the Republic, whose own name was printed in close proximity to it.

MR. BRIGHT AND POLITICAL CLERGYMEN.—Mr. Bright, in a letter to the President of the Preston Reform Club in reference to a speech recently delivered in that district by the Rev. R. S. Stoney, calls it "a wonderful pouring forth of error and folly," and says that he never reads political speeches by Tory clergymen without feelings of the greatest commiseration for their congregations. "Can the State Church," he asks, "furnish nothing better for a parish than Mr. Stoney, or anything more to be regarded with pity than his congregation?" Commenting upon this letter, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stoney (a brother of the reverend gentleman) remarks that it is a pity that neither old age, nor Parliamentary experience, nor the dignity of high office, has modified the natural rancour of Mr. Bright's pen.

THE EAST CUMBERLAND ELECTION was a close fight between Mr. G. J. Howard (L) and Mr. Lowther (C), the former polling 3,071, against the latter's 3,041, and thus winning by only thirty votes. The announcement of the result was followed by illuminations and other rejoicings.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND was the chief guest at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Monday, and in responding to the toast of his health gave an interesting account of the mode of conducting business in the Bank of England. There were no fewer than 236,500 accounts open in the public funds, and during last year more than 15½ millions of bank-notes, representing a sum of 338,000,000l. were issued, a corresponding amount having been cancelled. An accurate register of every operation was kept, so that any note paid into the Bank during the last five years could be produced within a minute or two, with information as to the channel through which it had found its way back to the Bank, and this notwithstanding that the register

represented 77,000,000 of notes, stowed away in 14,500 boxes. The past few years had not been without periods of anxiety to the banking world, but the Bank of England had maintained its satisfactory position.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW is being actively prepared for at Brighton. On Tuesday, at a meeting convened by the Mayor, a committee was appointed to treat with owners of land on the Downs and arrange terms for the use of a site for the review, and a fund was started to meet the necessary expenses.

THE LADY STUDENTS at Cambridge, and those who support them, have achieved another victory, the Senate of the University having decided by an overwhelming majority to place them, not indeed upon an actual equality with men in the Lists of Honours, but to allow of the indication of the rank which they would have occupied had they not happened to be women.

THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE has bequeathed the estate of Craigenputtock to the Edinburgh University for the foundation of bursaries, or small scholarships, to be called the John Welsh Bursaries, in memory of his wife's family, of whom she was the last representative.—A movement has been commenced for the erection of a statue of Carlyle on the Chelsea Embankment, and a bust in Westminster Abbey.

THE "BATAVIA."—On Saturday the steamship *Malaga* arrived at Plymouth from Lisbon, having on board the passengers and mails of the steamer *Batavia*, which is now lying at Fayal, whither she was taken by the *Columbia*, which found her disabled in mid-Atlantic. In the attempt to tow her into port three hawsers snapped in succession, and at last her main chain cable was employed as a tow rope.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—On Saturday the Liverpool police, who had been informed that secret drillings had for some time been going on in the neighbourhood of Widnes, a village some twelve miles distant, made a descent upon a house occupied by a suspected person, and seized a box containing eighteen new revolvers. Two men living in the house were arrested.

THE COLLISION AT DALSTON JUNCTION on Saturday last seems to have been caused by the fog, which prevented the driver of the second train seeing that the signals were against him. Both trains were partially wrecked, and some thirty passengers received injuries which were at first thought to be slight, no bones having been broken. In one case, however, that of Mr. Bicknell, a nephew of the Governor of the Bank of England, death has since ensued, and one of his fellow clerks, an elderly gentleman, named Morse, on Tuesday morning died while on his way to the city by the same train.

THE REV. BENJAMIN SPEKE, Vicar of Dowlish Wake, Somersetshire, who some years ago caused much anxiety and speculation by leaving home and for some time neglecting to give his friends any clue to his whereabouts, last week committed suicide by drowning. His wife had died on the previous day, and her loss appears to have again unhinged his mind.

A TRADES' CONFERENCE was held at Manchester on Saturday, at which Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., claimed that no single association had done so much to promote the welfare of the working classes as the trades' unions of the United Kingdom had achieved by their legislative efforts. During the last short session of Parliament they scored three distinct successes, the chief of which was the Employers' Liability Bill, and it was hoped that the protection which workmen sought would be still further secured by its being made impossible for an employer to evade his responsibilities by a small annual dole to some insurance fund. Speaking of labour representation, he announced his intention to propose, on the Corrupt Practices Bill being submitted, that the official cost of parliamentary elections should be transferred from the candidates to the ratepayers.



ONCE more on Monday night the House of Commons presented the appearance peculiar to great occasions. Every seat on the floor was filled, members swarmed in the Galleries, whilst at the far end strangers, titled and untitled, distinguished and obscure, rose bench over bench from the level of the clock almost to the line of the ceiling. There were several occasions for the interest manifested. In the morning people had opened their newspapers to find news of a great reverse to British arms in the Transvaal. It was thought, not unnaturally, that some statement would be made on the subject in the House, and every one was eager to know the latest news. Beyond this absorbing interest members were deeply stirred by the knowledge that on this night the Ministry would declare the course of their policy for the next few weeks, and that the question as to when the Land Bill would be introduced would be set at rest. Beyond this, again, there was the expectation, remote in proportion to precise information, that Mr. Childers might be able to make his statement on the Army Estimates. All this, combined with urgent Whips to both sides, went to create what will always remain one of the most interesting spectacles in the world—the House of Commons crowded and eager.

Not much was gained in the way of information under the first head. As Mr. Childers admitted on Tuesday night, the enterprise of the Press is always on an equal footing, and sometimes even goes in advance of the information of the Government. All that was to be known on the subject was published in the morning papers, and Mr. Childers had not much more to do than to confirm it. But this official confirmation was a solemn act, as removing the last hope that might cling to some minds that there was some exaggeration in a disaster scarcely paralleled at Insandlwana.

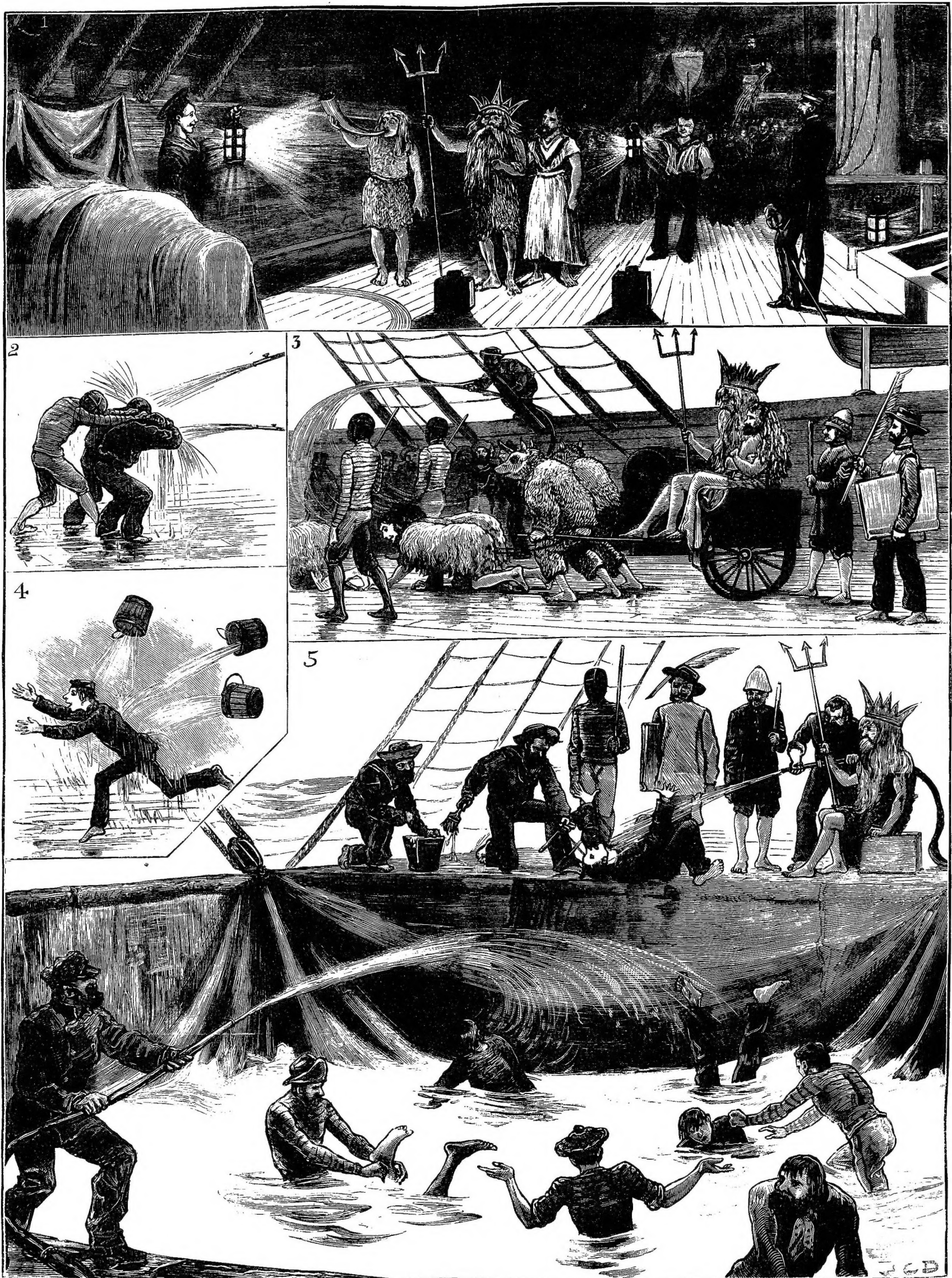
Mr. Gladstone was not in his place, being still invalided by his accident of the previous Wednesday. Lord Hartington filled his seat, and made the anticipated statement. No one expected anything sensational from Lord Hartington, and the surprise engendered by his statement was perhaps therefore more overwhelming. A variety of authorities had concurred in the allegation that the Arms Bill had been dropped. Many circumstances open to public view had gone in the same direction. The last thing the House expected to hear was that the Arms Bill would be introduced forthwith, and proceeded with under the rules of urgency. Yet this was the statement Lord Hartington had to make. The Land Bill, which Liberals had hoped and Conservatives had feared would form the most prominent feature, was scarcely mentioned. The Arms Bill would be introduced on the following day, urgency would be moved for, and the exigencies of Supply would be met by taking Committee concurrently with the Arms Bill. This part of Lord Hartington's statement was a little obscure; but subsequent explanations and events made it clear that what was meant was that, whilst the Arms Bill should be proceeded with under urgency as far as practicable day by day, progress would be occasionally attempted in Committee of Supply, working under the ordinary rules.

This statement was a disappointment to the Ministerialists, a pleasure to the Conservatives, and a blow to the Irish party. The latter had shared the general impression that the Arms Bill had been dropped, and were preparing to turn their undivided attention upon making themselves as disagreeable as possible in Committee of



BRITISH SUFFERINGS DURING THE JANUARY FROST of the present year seem very small indeed by the side of the miseries endured in many parts of the United States during the last "cold snap," or "blizzard," which is now the favourite term. The wind was so violent as to completely lift the snowfall from some States bodily into their more southern neighbours. In South Minnesota the Chanarbain Valley, 20 miles long and 60 feet deep, was filled to the brim with snow, the water-tanks were buried, and fuel all along the line of the storm was so scarce, that the neighbouring families formed a temporary commune, living together in one house and using the others for firing. At Montevideo traffic was simply impossible for four days, the snow being in many places drifted up to the second stories of the houses. Farmers travelled in snow-shoes, and many of their stables were completely buried. Iowa experienced the worst storm known for thirty years, all the trains being blocked. When the thaw came tremendous floods followed, and the Missouri River in particular did fearful damage. At Poplar Creek a large Indian encampment had been formed on the banks, and the river rose so swiftly as to sweep away the tents, despite all their efforts and the help of the military, the cold being intense—22 deg. below zero. On the morning of February 11 the site of the encampment was a waste of frozen water, in which stood 500 dead ponies, some only knee-deep, and so dead from cold, others completely frozen in, the water having first drowned them and then solidified round. Worst of all, high up in the trees, where they had tried to escape from the waters, were the bodies of 800 Indian braves, frozen stiff and stark.





1. Neptune's First Visit.—2. A Candidate for Initiation.—3. Neptune's Triumphal Car.—4. The Last Sheep.—5. The Final Bath.  
WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON—"CROSSING THE LINE"





DRAWN BY CHARLES GREEN

The gentlemen standing round sank on one knee, and bowed almost to the ground, crying, "Queen of the Wells! Queen of the Wells!"

## THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET

By WALTER BESANT AND JAMES RICE,

AUTHORS OF "READY-MONEY MORTIBOY," "BY CELIA'S ARBOUR," "THE MONKS OF THELEMA," ETC., ETC.

### CHAPTER V.

#### HOW KITTY WORE HER CROWN

THUS happily began our stay at Epsom Wells.

After our morning walk we returned home, being both fatigued with the excitement and late hours, and one, at least, desirous to sit alone and think about the strange and perilous adventure of the evening. Strange, indeed; since when before did a man dance with his own wife and not recognise her? Perilous, truly, for should that man go away and give no more heed to his wife, then would poor Kitty be lost for ever. For already was her heart engaged in this adventure, and, like a gambler, she had staked her whole upon a single chance. Fortunately for her, the stake was consecrated with tears of repentance, bitterness, and shame, and prayers for forgiveness.

Mrs. Esther gently dozed away the morning over "Pamela." I was occupied with needlework. Cicely ran in and out of the room, looking as if she longed to speak, but dared not for fear of waking madam.

After a while she beckoned me to the door, and whispered me that outside was a higgler with ducklings and cherries, should we please to choose them for our dinner. I followed her, and after a bargain, in which the Surrey maiden showed herself as good as if she had been bred in Fleet Market (though without the dreadful language), she began upon the business which she was burning to tell me.

"Sure, Miss Kitty," she said, "all the world is talking this morning about the beautiful Miss Pleydell. The book-shop is full of nothing else, the gentlemen in the coffee-house can talk of nothing but of Miss Pleydell, and up and down the Terrace it is nothing but 'Oh, madam, did you see the dancing of Miss Pleydell last night?' 'Dear madam, did you remark the dress of Miss Pleydell?' And 'Can you tell me whence she comes, this beautiful Miss Pleydell?' And the men are all sighing as if their hearts would burst, poor fellows! And they say that Lord Chudleigh gave a supper after the ball to the gentlemen of his acquaintance, when he toasted the beautiful Miss Pleydell. O the happiness! He is a young nobleman with a great estate, and said to be of a most virtuous and religious disposition. The gentlemen are mounting ribbons in honour of the peerless Kitty, so I hear—and you will not be offended at their venturing so to take your name—and, with a little encouragement, they will all be fighting for a smile from the fair Kitty."

"Silly girl, to repeat such stories."

"Nay," she replied, "it is all truth, every word. They say that never since the Wells began has there been such a beauty. The oldest dipper, old Mrs. Humphreys, who is past eighty, declares

that Miss Pleydell is the loveliest lady that ever came to Epsom. When you go out this afternoon you will be finely beset."

And so on, all the morning, as her occasion brought her into the room, whisking about, duster in hand, and always clatter, clatter, like the mill-wheel.

After dinner we received a visit from no other than Lord Chudleigh himself.

He offered a thousand apologies for presenting himself without asking permission, kindly adding, that however he might find Miss Kitty, whether dressed or in dishabille, she could not be otherwise than charming. I know one person who thought Kitty in her morning frock, muslin pinner, and brown hair (which was covered with little curls), looped up loosely, or allowed to flow freely to her waist, prettier than Kitty dressed up in hoop, and patches, and powder. It was the mirror which told that person so, and she never dared to tell it to any other.

He had ventured, he said, still speaking to Mrs. Esther, to present an offering of flowers and fruit sent to him that morning from his country house in Kent; and then Cicely brought upstairs the most beautiful basket ever seen, filled with the finest flowers, peaches, plums, apricots, and cherries. I had seen none such since I said farewell to the old Vicarage garden, where all those things grew better, I believe, than anywhere else in England.

"My lord," said my aunt, quite confused at such a gift, such condescension; "what can we say but that we accept the present most gratefully."

"Indeed, madam," he replied, "there is nothing to say. I am truly pleased that my poor house is able to provide a little pleasure to two ladies. It is the first time, I assure you, that I have experienced the joy of possessing my garden."

Then he went on to congratulate Mrs. Esther on my appearance at the ball.

"I hear," he said, "that on the Terrace and in the coffee-house one hears nothing but the praises of the fair Miss Pleydell."

I blushed, not so much at hearing my name thus mentioned, because I was already (in a single day—fie, Kitty!)—accustomed and, so to speak, hardened, but because he smiled as he spoke. My lord's smile was not like some men's, bestowed upon every trifle; but, like his speech, considered. I fear, indeed, that even then, so early in the day, my heart was already thoroughly possessed of his image.

"The child," said Mrs. Esther, "must not have her head turned by flattery. Yet, I own, she looked and moved like one of the Three Graces. Still we who love her must not spoil her. It was her first ball, and she did her best, poor child, to acquit herself with credit."

"Credit," said my lord, kindly, "is a poor, cold word to use for such grace."

"We thank your lordship," Mrs. Esther bowed with dignity. This, surely, was a return to the Pimpnel Manner. "We have been living in seclusion, for reasons which need not be related, for some time. Therefore, Kitty has never before been to any public assembly. To be sure, I do not approve of bringing forward young girls too early; although, for my own part, I had already at her age been present at several entertainments of the most sumptuous and splendid character, not only at Bagnigge Wells and Cupid's Garden, but also at many great City feasts and banquets for the reception of illustrious personages, particularly in the year of grace 1718, when my lamented father was Lord Mayor of London."

The dear lady could never avoid introducing the fact that she was thus honourably connected.

Lord Chudleigh, however, seemed interested. I learned, later, that some had been putting about, among other idle rumours, that I was the daughter of a tattered country curate.

"Indeed," he said, "I knew not that the late Mr. Pleydell had been the Lord Mayor. It is a most distinguished position."

"Not Mr. Pleydell, my lord. Sir Samuel Pimpnel, Knight, my father, was the Lord Mayor in question. His father was Lord Mayor before him. Kitty Pleydell is not my blood relation, but my niece and ward by adoption. Her father was a most distinguished Cambridge scholar and divine."

"There are Pleydells," said Lord Chudleigh, "in Warwickshire. Perhaps—"

"My father," I said, "was rector of a country parish in Kent, where Sir Robert Levett hath a large estate. He was the younger son of the Warwickshire family of that name, and died in the spring of last year. My relations of that county I have never met. Now, my lord, you have my genealogy complete."

"It is an important thing to know," he said, laughing; "in a place like Epsom, where scandal is the staple of talk, as many freedoms are taken with a lady's family as with her reputation. I am glad to be provided with an answer to those who would enact the part of town-crier or backbiter, a character here greatly aspired to. No doubt the agreeable ladies, whose tongues in the next world will surely be converted into two-edged swords, have already furnished Miss Kitty with highwaymen, tallow-chandlers, or attorneys for ancestors, and Wapping, Houndsditch, or the Rules of the Fleet—it was lucky that Mrs. Esther had a fan—for their place of residence. In the same way, they have most undoubtedly proved to each other that she has not a feature worth looking at, that her eyes squint—pray pardon me, Miss Kitty—her hair is red, her figure they would have the audacity to call crooked, and her voice



they would maliciously say was cracked. It is the joy of these people to detract from merit. You can afford to be charitable, Miss Kitty. The enumeration of impossible disgraces and the distortion of the rarest charms afford these ladies some consolation for their envy and disappointment."

"I hope, my lord," I said, "that it will not afford me a consolation or happiness to believe that my sex is so mean and envious thus to treat a harmless stranger."

He laughed.

"When Miss Kitty grows older," he said to Mrs. Esther, "she will learn to place less confidence in her fellows."

"Age," said Mrs. Esther, sadly, "brings the knowledge of evil. Let none of us wish to grow older. Not that your lordship hath yet gained the right to boast this knowledge."

Then my lord proceeded to inform us that he purposed presenting some of the ladies of the Wells with an entertainment, such as it seems is expected from gentlemen of his rank.

"But I would not," he said, "invite the rest of the company before I had made sure that the Queen of the Wells would honour me with her presence. I have engaged the music, and if the weather holds fine we will repair to Durdans Park, where we shall find dancing on the grass, with lamps in the trees, supper, and such amusements as ladies love and we can provide."

This was indeed a delightful prospect: we accepted with great joy, and so, with protestations of service, his lordship departed.

"There is," said Mrs. Esther, "about the manners of the Great a charming freedom. Good breeding is to manners what Christianity is to religion. It is, if one may reverently say so, a law of perfect liberty. My dear, I think that we are singularly fortunate in having at the Wells so admirable a young nobleman, as well as our friends (also well-bred gentlefolks) Sir Robert and Lady Levett. I hear that the young Lord Eardesley is also at the Wells, and was at last night's assembly; and no doubt there are other members of the aristocracy by whom we shall be shortly known. You observed, Kitty, the interest shown by his lordship when I delicately alluded to the rank and exalted station of my late father. It is well for people to know, wherever we are, and especially when we are in the society of nobility, that we are not common folk. What ancestors did his lordship say envious tongues would give us—tallow-chandlers' attorneys? A lying and censorious place indeed!"

Later on, we put on our best and sallied forth, dressed for the evening in our hoops, patches, and powder, but not so fine as for Monday's ball. The Terrace and New Parade were crowded with people, and very soon we were surrounded by gentlemen anxious to establish a reputation for wit or position by exchanging a few words with the Reigning Beauty of the season, none other, if you please, than Kitty Pleydell.

But to think in how short a time—only a few hours, a single night—that girl was so changed that she accepted, almost without wondering, all the incense of flattery that was offered up to her! Yet she knew, being a girl of some sense, that it was unreal, and could not mean anything; else a woman so bepraised and flattered would lose her head. The very extravagance of gallantry preserves the sex from that calamity. A woman must be a fool indeed who can really believe that her person is that of a Grace, her smile the smile of Venus, her beauty surpassing that of Helen, and her wit and understanding that of Sappho. She knows better: she knows that her wit is small and petty beside the wit of a man: her wisdom nothing but to learn a little of what men have said: her very beauty, of which so much is said, but a flower of a few years, whereas the beauty of manhood lasts all a life. Therefore, when all is said and done, the incense burned, the mock prayers said, the hymn of flattery sung, and the idol bedecked with flowers and gems, she loves to step down from the altar, slip away from the worshippers, and run to a place in the meadows, where waits a swain who will say: "Sweet girl, I love thee—with all thy faults!"

On this day, therefore, began my brief reign as Queen of the Wells. Mr. Walsingham was one of the first to salute me. With courtly grace he bowed low, saying:

"We greet our Queen, and trust her Majesty is in health and spirits."

Then all the gentlemen round formed a lane, down which we walked, my old courtier marching backwards.

The scene, Mrs. Esther said afterwards, reminded her of a certain day long ago, when they crowned a Queen of Beauty at Bagnigge Wells, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, her father.

To be sure, it was a very pretty sight to watch all these gallants making legs and handling their canes with such grace as each could command, some of them having studied in those noble schools of manners, the *salons* of Paris, or the reception-rooms of great ladies in London. Yet it was certain to me that not one of them could compare with my lord—my own lord, I mean.

Presently we came upon Lady Levett and her party, when, after a few words of kind greeting from her ladyship, and an admonition not to believe more of what I was told than I knew to be true, we divided, Nancy coming with me and Mrs. Esther remaining with Lady Levett. The music was playing and the sun shining, but a fine air blew from the Downs, and we were beneath the shade of the trees. We sat upon one of the benches, and the gentlemen gathered round us.

"Gentlemen," said Nancy, "I am the Queen's maid of honour. You may all of you do your best to amuse her Majesty—and me. We give you permission to exhaust yourselves in making the Court happy."

What were they to do? What had they to offer? There was a bull-baiting in the market, at which my maid of honour cried fie! There was a match with quarter-staves on the Downs for the afternoon, but that met with little favour.

"We need not leave home," said Nancy, "to see two stout fellows bang each other about the head with sticks. That amusement may be witnessed any summer evening, with grinning through a horse-collar and fighting with gloves on the village green, at home. Pray go on to the next amusement on the list. The cock-pit you can leave out."

One young gentleman proposed that we might play with pantines, a ridiculous fashion of paper doll then in vogue as a toy for ladies with nothing to do: another that we should go hear the ingenious Mr. King lecture on Astronomy: another that we should raffle for chocolate creams: another that we should do nothing at all, "for," said he, "why do we come to the Wells but for rest and quiet! and if Miss Pleydell and her maid of honour do but grant us the privilege of beholding their charms, what need we of anything but rest?"

To walk and dine, and walk and sup,  
To fill the leisure moments up,  
Idly enough but to the few  
Who've really nothing else to do.  
Yet here the sports exulting reign,  
And laughing loves, a num'rous train;  
Here Beauty holds her splendid court,  
And flatter'g pleasures here resort.

I, for one, should have enjoyed the witnessing of a little sport better than the homage of lovers.

"Here is Miss Peggy Baker," cried Nancy, jumping up. "Oh! I must speak to my dear friend Miss Peggy."

Miss Baker was walking slowly down the Terrace, accompanied by her little troop of admirers. At sight of us her face clouded for a moment, but she quickly recovered, and smiled a languid greeting.

"Dear Miss Peggy," cried Nancy—I knew she was going to say something mischievous—"you come in the nick of time."

"Pray command me," she replied, graciously.

"It is a simple question"—Miss Baker looked suspicious. "Oh!

a mere trifle"—Miss Baker looked uneasy. "It is only—pray, gentlemen, were any of you in the book-shop this morning?"

All protested that they were not—a denial which confirmed my opinion that impertinence was coming.

"Nay," said Nancy, "we all know the truthfulness of gallants, which is as notorious as their constancy. Had you been there you would not have paid Miss Pleydell those pretty compliments which are as well deserved as they are sincere. But Miss Peggy, a scandalous report hath got abroad. They say that you said, this morning, at the book-shop, that Kitty Pleydell's eyes squinted."

"Oh! oh!" cried Mr. Walsingham, holding up his hands, and all the rest cried "Oh! oh!" and held up theirs.

"I vow and protest," cried Peggy Baker, blushing very much, "I vow and protest—"

"I said," interrupted Nancy, "that it was the cruellest slander. You are all good nature. Stand up, Kitty dear. Now tell us, Miss Peggy, before all these gentlemen, do those eyes squint?"

"Certainly not," said poor Peggy, in great confusion.

"Look at them well," continued Nancy. "Brown eyes full and clear—eyes like an antelope. Saw any one eyes more straight?"

"Never," said Peggy, fanning herself violently.

"Or more beautiful eyes?"

"Never," replied Miss Peggy.

"There," said Nancy, "I knew it. I said that from the lips of Miss Peggy Baker nothing but kind words could fall. You hear, gentlemen; women are sometimes found who can say good things of each other: and if we find the malicious person who dared report that Miss Peggy Baker said such a thing, I hope you will duck her in the horse-pond."

Miss Peggy bowed to us with her most languishing air, and passed on. Nancy held up her hands, while the gentlemen looked at one another and laughed.

"Oh, calumny!" she cried. "To say that Kitty's eyes were askew!"

For there had been a discussion at the book-shop that morning, in which the name of Miss Pleydell was frequently mentioned; and her person, bearing, and face were all particularly dwelt upon. Miss Baker as usual in their parliaments, spoke oftenest, and with the most animation. She possessed, on such occasions, an insight into the defects of women that was truly remarkable, and a power of representing them to others which, while it was eloquent and persuasive, perhaps erred on the side of exaggeration. She summed up what she had to say in these kind words:

"After all, one could forgive fine clothes worn as if the girl had never had a dress on fit to be seen before, and manners like a hoyden trying to seem a nun, and the way of dancing taught to the cits who go to Sadler's Wells, and a sunburnt complexion, and hands as big as my fan—all these things are rustic, and might be cured—or endured. But I cannot forgive her squint!"

And now she had to recant publicly, and confess that there was no squint at all.

This audacious trick of Nancy's was, you may be sure, immediately spread abroad, so that for that day at least the unfortunate creature found the people looking after her and laughing wherever she went. Naturally, she hated me, who really had done her no harm at all, more and more.

The gentlemen, or one among them, I know not who, offered this evening a general tea-drinking with the music. It was served under the trees upon the open walk, and was very gay and merry. After the tea, when the day began to decline, we went to the rooms where, though there was no dancing, there was talking and laughing in one room, and in the other games of cards of every kind—cribbage, whist, quadrille, hazard, and lansquenet. We wandered round the tables, watching the players intent upon the chances of the cards. I thought of poor Sir Miles Lackington, who might, had it not been for his love of gaming, have been now, as he began, a country gentleman with a fine estate. In this room we found Lord Chudleigh. He was not playing, but was looking on at a table where sat a young gentleman and an officer in the army. He did not see us, and, under pretence of watching the play of a party of four ladies playing quadrille, one of whom was Lady Levett, I sat down to watch him. Was he a gambler?

I presently discovered that he was not looking at the game, but at the players. Presently he laid his hand upon the shoulder of the younger man, and said in a quiet voice:

"Now, Eardesley, you have had enough. This gentleman knows the game better than you."

"I hope, my lord," cried the other player, springing to his feet, "that your lordship doth not insinuate—"

"I speak what I mean, sir. Lord Eardesley will, if he takes my advice, play no more with you."

"Your lordship," cried the gentleman in scarlet, "will perhaps remember that he is speaking to a gentleman—"

"Who left Bath, a fortnight ago, under such circumstances as makes it the more necessary for me to warn my friend. No, sir"—his eye grew hard, and his face stern. "No, sir. Do not bluster or threaten. I will neither play with you, nor suffer my friends to play with you; nor, sir, will I fight with you, unless you attack me upon the road. And, sir, if I see you here to-morrow, the master of the ceremonies will put you to the door by means of his lackeys. Come, Eardesley."

The gamester, thus roundly accused, began to bluster. His honour was at stake; he had been grossly insulted: he would have the satisfaction of a gentleman; he would let his lordship know that his rank should not protect him. With these noble sentiments, he left the room, and the Wells saw him no more.

Then, seeing me alone, for I had escaped from my court, being weary of compliments and speeches, he came to my chair.

"I saw you, my lord," I said, "rescue that young gentleman from a person who, I suppose would have won his money. Is it prudent to engage in such quarrels?"

"The young gentleman," he replied, "is, in a sense, my ward. The man is a notorious sharper, who hath lately been expelled from Bath, and will now, I think, find it prudent to leave the Wells. I hope, Miss Kitty, that you do not like gaming?"

"Indeed, my lord, I do not know if I should like what I have never tried. 'Tis the first time I have seen card-playing."

"Then you must have been brought up in a nunnery."

"Not quite that, but in a village, where, as I have already told you, my father was vicar. I do not know any games of cards."

"How did you amuse yourself in your village?"

"I read, made puddings, worked samplers, cut out and sewed my dresses, and learned lessons with Nancy Levett."

"The pretty little girl who is always laughing? She should always remain young—never grow old and grave. What else did you do?"

"We had a choir for the Sunday psalms—many people came every Sunday to hear us sing. That was another occupation. Then I used to ride with the boys, or sometimes we would go fishing, or nutting, or blackberrying—oh! there was plenty to do, and the days were never too long."

"A better education than most ladies can show," he replied, with his quiet air of authority.

"And you, my lord? Do you never play cards?"

"No," he replied. "Pray do not question me further on my favourite vices, Miss Kitty. I would not confess all my sins, even to such a charming and so kind a confessor as yourself."

"I forgive you, my lord," I said, "beforehand. Especially if you promise to abandon them all."

"There are sins," he said slowly, "which sometimes leave behind them consequences which can never be forgotten or undone."

Alas! I knew what he meant. His sin had left him burdened with a wife—a creature who had been so wicked as to take advantage of his wickedness; a woman whom he feared to hear of and already loathed. Poor wife! poor sinner! poor Kitty!

NOTE.—This week's illustration is described in Chap. IV., which appeared last week on page 203.

(To be continued).

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES

THE Royal Commission which was appointed in 1879 to report upon the best means of preventing accidents in collieries is bringing its labours to a conclusion. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and it is hoped that the proceedings will result in improved legislation with regard to the working of coal-mines. Among the subjects which are now occupying the attention of the Commission are the explosive nature of coal dust when suspended mechanically in the air; safety lamps; and the best means of using electricity as an improved illuminant for underground toilers.

Mr. St. George Lane Fox's system of electric lighting has lately been demonstrated in London by the inventor with great success. The lamps are on the same principle as those of Edison and Swan, and consist of an incandescent loop of carbon enclosed within a glass vessel exhausted of air. Mr. Fox claims that his lamps were patented anterior to those of the above-named gentlemen. Be this as it may, the incandescent system seems to be the acknowledged direction in which inventors are to look for the domestic lamp of the future.

An enterprising French engineer has conceived the idea of carrying a railway viaduct across the English Channel. He estimates the profits of the enterprise to be enormous, but will refer that question to a committee of experts. Immediately after this little business is settled operations will commence, and the inventor prophesies that within five years' time an express train will run through from Paris to London. Less sanguine people, who remember the collapse of a somewhat shorter bridge over the Tay, and the still more recent destruction of a similar work by the action of ice in the Solway Firth, will doubt the power of any human structure to withstand the winds and the tides in the English Channel.

In the mean time the operations for the projected submarine tunnel seem to be progressing favourably. The chairman and directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company recently inspected the works now being carried on at Abbotsford, near Folkestone, where the powerful boring machine cuts into the chalk at the rate of half an inch each minute. There seems to be a grave doubt whether the enterprise—however successfully it may be concluded—can be made to pay. Taking the cost of making the line at half that of one of the Metropolitan railways, it would require a traffic of five times that of the South-Eastern system to pay a five per cent. dividend.

Mr. Alexander Adams, of the Post Office Telegraph Department, recently brought before the Society of Telegraph Engineers an account of some remarkable observations which he had made relative to the variations of the electric current. These variations he had found to correspond with the position of the moon with respect to the earth—constituting, in fact, electric tides. Whether any important discovery has been made, or whether the phenomena can be explained by already ascertained facts, remains to be proved.

Herr Holtz has been gathering some curious statistics as to the number of buildings which have been struck by lightning in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, during certain periods of time. As a rule the increase in the number of thunderstorms is small, and for many districts a decrease is recorded for the past few years—and yet the number of buildings struck shows a general and remarkable increase. Of course this increase of lightning risk may be partially accounted for by the increasing number of buildings, but Herr Holtz refers it to three other principal causes. The first is the clearance of forest land; the second the increase of railways, which bring the thunderstorms to towns and villages; and the third the great use of metal work in the construction of buildings.

Mr. J. W. Wood, of Harwich, has invented a self-adjusting leak stopper—for the temporary stoppage of shot holes in boats generally, and torpedo vessels in particular. The recent introduction into the naval equipment of the different powers of machine guns—whose bullets can readily pierce the steel casing of such vessels—has rendered some method of readily stopping shot holes a matter of great importance. Mr. Wood's contrivance is said to meet the want with every success.

An analysis is now being made of a meteoric stone which, in the sight of many persons, recently fell at Wiener Neustadt. In falling it gave out a most brilliant light. Upon examination, it was found to be triangular in shape, crystalline in appearance, and showing a metallic lustre in certain parts. Its weight is 375 grammes.

The consumption in France of horseflesh as an article of food seems, according to recent statistics, to be steadily increasing. Attempts have been made more than once to induce the English to adopt it too, but without success. Professor Galloway suggests that although he believes that the repugnance to such food will never be surmounted, horseflesh might be used in the form of extract. He considers that such an *extractum carnis* would be in no way inferior to that from beef; and would form both a cheap and valuable addition to our food supply.

Telephone stations have recently been opened in New York, where, for a small sum, persons may hold five-minute conversations with friends at a distance. Ladies can use the system without extra charge.

Sir William Palliser's 7-inch rifled gun is to be again tried with double charges. It is suggested that these experiments are of value in testing the power of guns intended for foreign service to withstand more than their normal charge, because the heat of some climates greatly increases the explosive force of gunpowder.

The exploration of the most famous of the English bone-caves—Kent's Cavern, near Torquay—came to a termination last year, when the Committee handed their Report to the British Association. This exploration has been going on for the past fifteen years, and the work seems to have been most thoroughly done. Every spadeful of earth has been sifted, and every bone found has been carefully labelled for future examination. A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the foreman of the works, who is incapacitated for further labour in consequence of chronic rheumatism—a legacy which he has received from the damp atmosphere of Kent's Cavern.

The exploration in the Schipka Cave (Moravia) still goes on. Besides the bones of the mammoth, horse, hyæna, &c., there has recently been found the jawbone of a child. It is judged by the appearance of the teeth that the owner of this relic of the past must have been about eight years old, but of monstrous size.

Many ancient cliff towns, consisting chiefly of excavations in the precipitous sides of river cañons, have from time to time been discovered in Colorado and New Mexico. Another has just been added to the list by Mr. James Stephenson, of the United States Geological Survey. This occurs in New Mexico. The discoverer, after some trouble, was enabled to explore many of the chambers, which ranged from 15 to 20 feet in depth, and were cut, apparently by stone implements, in the solid rock. He found many traces of former inhabitants, which he was at first inclined to attribute to the original cave-dwellers, but which are now thought to have been left by wandering tribes of Indians, who had probably made these almost inaccessible haunts places of refuge in times of difficulty.

A French inventor has been awarded a prize of 1,000 francs for



the production of a cheap fluid for rendering paper, textile fabrics, and other things unflammable. The lamentable accidents which occur year after year by the dresses of women catching fire might be reduced in number if such an invention as this were taken advantage of. Although similar solutions have been known for years, they have not been utilised, mainly, we believe, because they tend to interfere with the starchiness and general get-up of the fabrics. Whether the newly-invented fluid has this grave disadvantage we do not know, but we fear that it will go begging, for adults are much like children—they do not fear the fire until they have been actually burnt.

T. C. H.



THE publication of a new novel by Lady Duffus Hardy is a matter of interest for a very large circle of readers. "Beryl Fortescue" (3 vols. : Hurst and Blackett) will be all the more welcome by reason of the length of time which has passed since the appearance of her name on a title page, nor will any anticipations based upon the merit of her former works be in any respects disappointed. Her reputation, if not increased by her new novel, will be at any rate fully maintained. In some respects she has gone to work upon lines differing from those to which she has been accustomed, and has sought to throw the interest of her story as much upon her plot as upon her characters. To a sufficient extent she has succeeded; but still it is, as always, upon the portraiture and development of her principal female characters that the main interest of "Beryl Fortescue" depends. Beryl herself, with her odd and wayward humours, has evidently been drawn with a loving hand; and the authoress gives us a really curious and original study of a half-Maori heroine, brought up in a remote English village. The only unsatisfactory feature in the novel is that so little is done with one whose singular nature and circumstances marked her out for a far more striking place in fiction than consists in being merely robbed and murdered off the stage. Nor has Lady Hardy been able to keep quite clear of conventional misunderstandings—those fatally facile conveniences, the use of which is the besetting sin of hurried plot-makers. There are so many signs of undue hurry about the close of "Beryl Fortescue" that this is the probable cause of these and all its minor shortcomings, none of which are apparent in the earlier portion. Some of the detached scenes are exceptionally touching and powerful, as in the case of the funeral of the ex-convict's Maori wife, the mother of the half-caste heroine. Altogether, though it lacks care and finish, "Beryl Fortescue" deserves very cordial welcome.

"The Wards of Plotinus" (3 vols. : Strahan and Co.), is a zealous, laborious, and ambitious attempt to give life to Pagan and Christian Rome at the period of the Decian persecution. If zeal, labour, and ambition could do the work of genius, then would Mrs. John Hunt have entirely succeeded. She obviously takes a living as well as a learned and historical interest in her subject; but she has completely failed to do for her imaginary Quintilia what Kingsley did for Hypatia. Of course a novelist who deals with ancient history has to fight against odds well-nigh insuperable. Novel readers are a very easy-going race, and very much prefer a sketch of a tea-party, or an inquiry into a mysterious murder, to all the speculations of the Neo Platonists and all the sufferings of Christian martyrs. Indeed genius itself, though able to make all ages kin, must avoid certain fatal tricks of style if it wishes to bring the very dry bones of Plotinus to life again. It is imprudent, on the one hand, to make physicians, *roués*, philosophers, priests of Jupiter, and dancing-girls discuss profound mysteries in the style of nineteenth-century curates and their young lady parishioners, and to make them sing hymns and secular songs that are essentially modern both in spirit and form. On the other hand, it is equally absurd to make prodigal use of the capital O, which never, in common conversation, served for the sign of the vocative case in any country at any time. The Romans must have been very queer people—as queer as schoolboys mostly think them—if they said "O Aulus," or "O Iopé" any oftener than we say "O Mary," and "O John." This, and kindred tricks, only serve to put platitudes upon stilts, without giving them any real loftiness of style. Still, anybody who can face the O's and the date of their story will most assuredly learn something worth learning, even if he have the period more than commonly at his fingers' ends, and will rise from "The Wards of Plotinus" with the very unusual feeling of respect for a writer who has at any rate thoroughly learned the alphabet of success in fiction—the art of taking pains. Under more favourable conditions, a novel by Mrs. John Hunt could hardly fail to reach a more than ordinary level. She not only takes pains, but feels what she writes, and, when she descends from her stilts, writes simply and well.

"I fancy," says Esther Ayr, at the close of "A Twisted Skein" (1 vol. : Tinsley Brothers), "the many twisted skeins that are scattered about in the world might oftener be unravelled and smoothly wound off if patience, faith, and discernment were employed in the first pulling out of the thread." True—as no doubt many a sea-side reader will note in the margin. But we do not merely fancy, we know, that half the twisted skeins of fiction would never be woven but for a lamentable want of ingenuity on the part of their authors. In real life, neither patience, nor faith, nor special discernment, but merely common sanity would have pulled out, at once, every thread of the plot that kept apart Mr. Jefferies and Dolly. In real life, a man does not think himself justified in risking a heart-break to the girl who loves him, because he finds reason to think his mother was never married. In real life, not even a wicked baronet would imagine he could separate a pair of true lovers by inventing such a rumour—unless, indeed, he were a simpleton, who had obtained all his ideas from novels built upon misunderstandings. And it need not be said the skein twisted by prodigious misunderstandings is unravelled by a chain of reckless coincidences. Plot-making of this kind is so easy as to be, as a matter of course, popular with novelists; and it is very seldom strengthened by merits of other kinds. "A Twisted Skein," without being at all below the average of its class, is no exception to the rule.

## CAMOENS' "LUSIADS"\*

In the beginning of 1878 a new translation of the "Lusiads" of Camoens was announced from the pen of Mr. J. J. Aubertin, who had spent many years in Brazil, and had studied this author as his first master in Portuguese; and to this publication the very important feature was attached of its containing the original text, side by side with the English. At the same time it was reported in literary circles that Captain Burton, the well-known traveller, who had for several years occupied the position of Consul at Santos, in Brazil, was also engaged in a translation of the great epic. Mr. Aubertin's work appeared in due course, and was fully noticed in these columns; nor have we found, on re-perusal, any reasons for modifying the high opinion which we then expressed of his performance. To-day we have before us the promised translation by Captain Burton, which, we can at once say, bears full evidence of having proceeded from the pen of a master.

\* "Os Lusíadas" (The Lusiads), Englished by Richard Francis Burton. Edited by his wife, Isabel Burton. In Two Volumes. Bernard Quaritch, London, 1880.

Despite its peculiarities, for which the Preface emphatically prepares us, we have found the style captivating in its character; nor can we fail to express our astonishment, on comparing this work with that of Mr. Aubertin, that two scholars, both evidently comprehending their author thoroughly, rendering him faithfully in text and feeling, and both adopting the same metre—happily that of the original—should have been able to produce two such wholly different translations. We have rarely passed a more entertaining literary morning than in studying these two works together, aided by the timely pages of the original poem furnished in Mr. Aubertin's volumes. The smooth and easy run of the versification in the stanzas of the latter contrasts charmingly with the power and the picturesqueness of Captain Burton, who in this work, as in all others that bear his name, has carved out his own independent course. In these two productions we have before us, as it were, two pictures of the same subject by two entirely different masters; as it might be, for example, a picture by Claude and a picture by Salvator Rosa.

We have referred to the peculiarities of Captain Burton's work, and we observe by a letter he has addressed to a contemporary, that he has already been called to account for his "English of the period" and his "perplexing diction." Against these charges, which he was, of course, quite prepared for, and which may doubtless avail with many readers, he defends himself with much force. He calls attention to what he terms "the linguistic medley of the original," and enumerates the various figures in which Camoens indulges in the "Lusiads," which he considers it was essential to regard. Among these the hyperbaton is (as Captain Burton says) "excessive." This figure, indeed, we find very frequent in Mr. Aubertin's translation, though as regards the others, he would seem (if he indeed acknowledged them) to have carefully smoothed them over, for the sake of his lines. But without the hyperbaton, at all events, Camoens would not be Camoens, and abundant classical grace and dignity are very often produced by the use of it.

In the Sonnets, Captain Burton tells us, scarcely any of the figures above referred to are found; and we await with interest the appearance of these compositions of the "Portuguese Plutarch" in our English language. The whole of the "Rimas" are already promised by Burton, and an anthology of "Seventy Sonnets," accompanied by the original text, is on the eve of publication by Aubertin. A dissertation on the whole subject, in two volumes, by Burton, is also already in the press. We wish these two gentlemen as much success in their coming translations as we have felt able to accede to them in their past; and if such be the issue, surely they will have jointly contributed, as none before have done, to make the name and the works of Luiz de Camoens known and appreciated in English literature.



BRIGHT sunshine and biting winds are what we may expect in this most trying of months. Our outdoor attire which has gone through the long winter campaign looks very shabby in the sunshine; it is well, therefore, if possible, to have a complete new outdoor costume from head to foot, made of some warm light material, which may be worn far into April, and even May, unless the spring prove mild, and which will also come in nicely when chill autumn steals upon us. It is as yet too soon to wear pale colours for the promenade—those of a warm bright hue are the most suitable for this month; for example, browns of every shade, greens, very rich dark blues, and—most fashionable of all—deep ruby, prune, or claret, which is so popular, because it suits all complexions, from the fairest blonde to the darkest brunette, and forms a charming background for touches of light colour, and for black or white lace. Nobody thinks of wearing a long dress, which necessitates holding up, in the street. The *trotteuse*, as it is called in Paris, which clears the ground by two or three inches, is almost universal here as there, and very nice it looks. At the same time it necessitates well-made and fitting boots or shoes, the former as yet are preferable to the latter. Plush is not nearly so fashionable as it was. Velvet and satin or spun silk are the favourite materials, although cashmere still holds its own. Stripes are much used, combined with plain materials, but should never be worn by figures inclined to *embonpoint*. A stylish mode of making a *trotteuse* costume is with a round skirt of claret satin, over which is a basque bodice laced or buttoned at the back, of stamped velvet, two shades darker than the satin; at the edge of the basque a velvet scarf, with wide ends which form a drapery; the scarf is edged with a satin pleating; a wide satin *tablier* edged with satin pleating comes from the scarf to the hem of the dress. The hat or bonnet must match the dress, as should also the muff. Another costume may be made thus: of a blue-green plain velvet over a petticoat of striped velvet a shade lighter, round the hem are two narrow frills of pleated satin, above which is a velvet double ruching; the upper dress is slightly draped at the back, open in the front, edged round with a wide trimming of jet embroidery; the open bodice is filled up with a satin plastron gathered very finely from the throat, about six inches down, then left loose for about the same space, and again gathered to the waist, from whence it tapers off into a point. Round waists are coming in again; they will be worn rather short. Our readers will do well to look up their gold and fancy waist buckles, as they will be wanted for the round waistbands. Spun silk is one of the latest revivals; it is soft and at the same time strong; for gathering and gauging, which is so much used for trimming, it is very suitable on account of its pliability. Those who prefer silk to linen under-clothing will find the spun silk desirable, as it washes well.

Another revival is the straw bonnet. When made of plain white straw it is so concealed by flowers or feathers and other trimming that the foundation is scarcely visible. More stylish are the coloured straw wide plaits. There is a great variety in these fancy straws; there are the Leghorn and Tuscan, the Neapolitan straw, and the Belgian split straw, and, prettiest of all, the cactus lace straw. These last-named straws are so delicate and transparent that they have the effect of coarse lace; they must be lined.

There is still a great rage for artistic costumes, some of which are very charming and becoming, especially for dinner and evening dress, when the wearers sometimes look as though they had stepped out of the family portraits of two or three centuries ago. We learn from good authority that the Princess of Wales has ordered some costumes in Paris to be copied from a picture at the Louvre, representing the Valois period. The present rich materials in brocaded silk and floral chintzes make up exceedingly well for antique dresses. A young friend of ours is the fortunate owner of a dress which has been in her family for upwards of one hundred and twenty years, and is in excellent preservation. The petticoat is of white silk, embroidered half a yard deep in coloured flowers; the *sacque* is of very rich stone-coloured damask with a bold floral design, it is made with a Watteau pleat, and fits semi-loose at the back. She wore this dress at a costume ball, with a rose-coloured plastron to the waist, covered with point lace, ruffles to match to the elbow sleeves, shoes with paste buckles. The hair was dressed on a cushion and powdered. Any art needleworker could embroider a petticoat, and the *sacque* could be easily made from any rich embossed material.

Costume balls, Venetian *fêtes*, and Austrian masked promenades,

as they are styled, were all the rage in Paris before Lent, and there are several in preparation for Easter. "Anything for a change," say our Parisian neighbours, and our fashionable world echoes their sentiments.—Madame Edmond Adam gave what is styled a *bal champêtre* just before Lent; the idea is novel, and worthy the attention of our readers who entertain in their country mansions. The invitations were written in the old-fashioned rustic French on illustrated paper, with a village maiden and her swain wandering in a flowery mead. The invitation begged the swains to come in flowery waistcoats and high collars, and the maidens in their best bibbed aprons and Sunday caps. For this sort of fancy ball calico and chintz, or other inexpensive materials, only are required, and yet there is scope for taste and variety.—*Tableaux vivants* are very popular in country houses, and not expensive to get up, either from well-known pictures, or better still, if there be a manager who can originate and direct, the subjects may be original. *On dit* that there will be quite a good-natured rivalry this season amongst the leaders of fashion in London as to who can provide the most original form of entertainment.

Bodices for ball dresses are made of satin, cuirass shape in the front and back, but cut out over the hips. Black Spanish lace is not only worn for flounces and trimming, but as complete tunics over black, white, or coloured satin. Very coquettish scarves of Spanish gauze edged with chenille fringe are thrown over the head and round the throat when leaving the opera or theatre; young people wear light colours to match their costumes, their elders adopt black; and it requires a little study at home to get the knack of arranging these wraps with graceful carelessness instead of making them into tumbled wisps, which they are very apt to become, or suggestive of a severe sore throat. Lace and tulle are lavishly used for trimmings for evening toilette. For young people, whose collar bones are too much *en évidence*, when they wear a low dress, a very soft, but not too fine tulle tucker high to the throat, round which is fastened a velvet or silver dog-collar, is a great improvement, whilst those who are the reverse cannot do better than adopt the broad lace braces which tone down an expanse of shoulders. Collarettes and *jabots* of lace and flowers are made in a thousand pretty designs to suit every face and figure; it must be borne in mind, however, that people with short necks and high shoulders never look well in ruffs or frills, but should wear flat collars and dresses more or less open at the throat, whilst long-necked personages may with advantage wear double or even treble ruffs.—Very pretty combs are now mounted with tiny roses or buds of the colour to match the costume; white lilac and foliage, or sprays of lilies of the valley, or violets are also worn; it is well to have the *bouquet de corsage* and the floral collarette to match the muff or satchel. The gloves are the most expensive and ugliest part of the toilette, they are worn so long that they set in wrinkles, hence it matters not whether the arm be shapely or ill-proportioned.



IN "Stephen Grellet" (Hodder and Stoughton) Mr. Guest had a subject which his fellow-workers might well envy. Etienne de Grellet is certainly one of the "Men Worth Remembering;" and, moreover, he is comparatively unknown. For many readers this most interesting as well as most useful life will have the charm of novelty. Many novels are far duller than the record of how the son of the Limoges porcelain-worker, ennobled by Louis XVI., fought in the ranks of the *émigrés*, migrated to Demerara, and thence to Long Island, where reading Penn to improve his English made him a Quaker, and then began his mission trips to every part of Europe. How he got on in France during the worst times of Napoleon's despotism, when gangs of boy-conscripts used to be sent to the front in chains; how the police at Nismes came to arrest him at a meeting and remained to pray, telling the prefect "never man spake so before;" how he shrank from pleading with Napoleon in Paris but did plead with the Allied Sovereigns in London, notably with Alexander; how he joked with the capitan pasha at Constantinople, replying to his offer to show him the launch of a man-of-war: "I'd a deal rather see a man of peace;" how he found out that in the Roman model-schools every thing was done by flogging, and told the Pope so; and how his hat was whisked off from behind as he was going into the Pope's presence—all this, and much more, is well told by Mr. Guest. He claims that, though Quakerism has decayed, Quaker ideas, as well as silent services and lay preaching by both sexes, have gained ground.

"Bishop Butler," the new volume of "Philosophical Classics for English Readers" (Blackwood), is exceptionally interesting, because of the amount that has been written of late years on the author of the "Analogy." Oxford seemed to be growing as suspicious of him as Cambridge had long been of Paley. Professor Goldwin Smith attacked his dictum that a positive divine precept can change the moral quality of an action. Mr. Matthew Arnold noted how the *Zeitgeist* is worried about questions that the Bishop never dreamed of. Professor Maurice and Mr. Bagehot followed Sir J. Mackintosh in abusing his style. Dr. Martineau dared to accuse the "Analogy" of having furnished "one of the most terrible persuasives to atheism;" even as Peel said it had raised in his mind far more doubts than it had set at rest. Mr. Lucas Collins does wisely in reminding us that Butler (whose reading he confesses was narrow) did not attempt to prove the truth of Christianity, but only to show that the current objections were of no value. Besides a good analysis of "Sermons" and "Analogy," he has a useful chapter on modern ethical theories. The Bishop's life he writes well; we are glad he gives the very curious grumbling letter in which Butler accepts the Bishopric of Bristol, worth only 400*l.* a year; and does not forget the charge of Romanism, brought against him because he liked to read the "Lives of the Saints" and put up a cross in his private chapel. He will by no means admit that Butler was a misogynist; he was certainly not over fond of the society of his fellow men.

Bishop Rowley Hill was credited with the wish to sink the time-honoured title of "Sodor and Man" in the more English one of "Liverpool." He may have felt it hard to be shunted off to a semi-mythical see, recalling the times when Soder (the Hebrides) as well as Norner (the Orkneys and Shetlands) were spiritually dependent on Norway. However, Liverpool did not devour Sodor; and the profits of "The Church at Home" (Cassell and Co.) are to be given to Church work in the island where good Bishop Wilson laboured. Buyers will certainly get variety enough for their money. Into 276 pages the Bishop compresses a sermon on every Sunday and holiday; the remaining fifty pages being taken up with sermons on baptism, matrimony, temperance, &c. One of these, a club sermon, is perhaps the best in the book; it is unhappily too true that not working men only often "put their wages into a bag with holes." Bishop Hill says people won't listen to long sermons. That depends on the preacher. Canon Liddon's hearers feel no weariness at the end of nearly an hour; but a jaunty style, no matter how terse and incisive, becomes wearisome in a quarter that time. It is one thing to be soothed with softly flowing sentences; another to be told that "the choice of Matthias (why not Saint?) is the first and best instance of a *congé d'être* in the Christian Church," and that she with whom our Lord spoke at the well of Samaria went off on Home





ADVANCED RITUAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
HIGH CELEBRATION: THE DEACON SINGING THE GOSPEL



Mission work. But everybody does not care for Canon Liddon; and almost every one of these sermonettes (average length, two pages and a bittock) contains at least one thought which hearers are more likely to carry away than if it was wrapped up in verbiage. They are, we think, too short for home reading; but we strongly recommend them to incumbents and curates in big parishes, who have a fair excuse for preaching somebody else once on Sunday.

In "Thrift Lessons" (Hodder and Stoughton), the Rector of Norton aims at putting plain truths into Latimer's "Market-English," and at basing the duty, about which so much has lately been written, not on any lower motive, but on "the safe foundation of Christian obedience." He deliberately brings together subjects usually but wrongfully kept apart—"Cookery and the Christian Life, Gardening and Godliness;" and he does this, not by tacking on goody talk, but by interweaving motive and precept into one homogeneous fabric. This plan (to go back to Mr. Walters' metaphor) sets life on a higher plane, whereon the looking to Duty tends to become an instinct instead of being spasmodic. We trust the book will be very widely circulated in town as well as village. It covers the whole of life—laws of health, up-bringing of children, sick-nursing, investments, duties of a citizen. It is full of sound advice, e.g., "When Union leaders reject arbitration, dismiss them at once," and "It is possible to be very frugal and yet unthrifty." The chapter on "Sound Descent" is as admirable in its way as that on "The Difficulties of Faith." The latter contains the two golden rules: Don't worry about the *unknowable*, and never deign to argue with one who deals in ridicule, "the weapon of fools."

Is it prophetic of a coming change in the land laws that "an ever-increasing class of persons, averse to trade and the bustle of a town, prefer to turn labour into pleasure in a country life?" Anyhow, "Farming in a Small Way" (Smith, Elder, and Co.) is a thoroughly practical book, showing how to make the most of everything, and proving (to the author's satisfaction) that on 200*l.* a year in the country you can live in every respect as well, and keep up as good a social status, as you can in London on 1,000*l.* This is almost too good news to be true; but, though such a life needs very little capital, it demands "the master's ever present eye," and moreover the hands of his wife or elder daughter in dairy and elsewhere. *Il faut payer de sa personne.* The successful management of forty or fifty acres and two men and a boy need not be a bar to "culture;" but success means work, and an ability which is not always found in city who would fain turn rustics. One remembers Horace's barber; nay, Mr. Mechi's case teaches us that the greatest ability and energy do not always command success. Mr. Long, who, by the way, has been partly anticipated by Mr. Roland and the author of "Farming for Pleasure and Profit," gives excellent advice on the choice of a farm. "Don't have anything to do with entailed property," he says; and "Don't be juggled out of the benefits of the Agricultural Holdings' Act." We agree with him that such juggling on the part of English gentlemen is incomprehensible. It is well to give one's labourer a garden and a pig and some fowls; but then you should be certain of his honesty, or he will use your time and your pig-meat for himself. Mr. Long has unwillingly convinced himself that beer is better for the mower than tea. No details are too small for him; from condiments for cows and the patching up of cracked eggs to hedge-making with gooseberry cuttings. Whether or not townspeople would do well to take to farming, those whose lot is cast in the country may learn a vast amount from a book in which, as in a good farm, there is no space wasted.

"Our Kitchen Garden" (Chatto and Windus) is thoroughly practical. Instead of giving lists of all the newest peas and beans, &c., and so making his book a seedsman's advertisement, Mr. Tom Jerrold is content with naming a few old favourites (better than the new ones), and telling us how to grow them. We are glad he says a word for garlic, and for potato salad, and for mushrooms—so easily grown in almost any cellar. There is a good deal of old gardening lore in the book. At Barking Nunnery, for instance, we read, they used to get early peas quite as soon as we do—but its specialty is the "culinary receipts" which follow each vegetable. These give it a double value and interest.

### GERMAN MARRIAGES—PRINCE AND PEOPLE

TRADITIONS of bygone days, which in this prosaic age are fast fading into dim memories, perhaps linger more around wedding festivities than about any other ceremonies. And Germany in particular is staunchly conservative to many old-world customs. At the recent bridal of Frederick-William, heir presumptive to the Imperial throne, and Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, neither the stately Fackeltanz, or torchlight dance, the time-honoured distribution of the bride's ribbons, nor the exchange of rings between the wedding couple were omitted, though these national usages are now blended with such British innovations as the wedding cake, and the orange-blossom in the bride's hair. Moreover, in the celebration of the marriage on a Sunday may be traced a Strassburg custom of the seventeenth century, when aristocratic weddings invariably took place either on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, the remaining days being reserved for the tradespeople. Considering the number of guests entertained, by the way, it was lucky for Princess Augusta Victoria that she was not bound, like former Prussian brides, to make all the cloth and garments for the bridegroom's companions. As, however, in days of yore the Germans did not marry early in life, the Teutonic maiden had plenty of time to spin the material. When married, she was expected to share her husband's toils of all kinds, to follow him everywhere, and to work in the field, as well as in the home, these duties being symbolised by her parents' wedding gifts of a yoke of oxen, a sword, spear, and shield.

Before their conversion to Christianity Germans often had three wives, and the number generally increased with the husband's rank, one doughty Prince, Duke Wratislaw of Pomerania, possessing twenty-five better halves. Later, in the sixteenth century the bridegroom was obliged to buy his bride, paying her parents an indemnity. This varied according to the tribes, the Saxons being most heavily taxed, and compelled to count out 300 schillings. According to the laws of the latter marriage was regarded as a kind of sale, and even the Kings scrupulously observed the conditions, the Thüringian King Hermanfried sending a number of milk-white horses to King Theodor of East Gothland on his marriage with his niece. On her side the bride, though dowless, received from her husband not only the "Widdum," or *dos legitima*, a portion which reverted to his family at her death, but the Morgengabe or morning gift of gold, ornaments, or jewels, which was presented on the day after the wedding, and was absolutely at her own disposal. As she was entitled to demand whatever she fancied this custom became a heavy tax, and gradually died out except amongst the nobility, while subsequently the amount was limited by law. After this the Morgengabe—hitherto a free gift—was claimed as a legal right, and, indeed, was exacted in Saxony within the last half-century, being only abolished in 1839. In Bavaria, during the eighth century, the marriage laws were very strict. If a man forsook his bride after the betrothal he must pay her twenty-four schillings, and swear before twelve witnesses that he only deserted her out of desperate love for another. Unequal marriages were much disliked, and according to the Riparian law any freeman marrying a bondswoman without parental consent, was brought before a judge, and offered a sword and a distaff. If the culprit chose the former he was killed, if the latter he became a serf.

Matrimonial ceremonies then chiefly consisted of feasting. The bride was fetched home by the bridegroom's friends, her guardian

escorting her, to deliver her to the legal owner. Then followed a feast, at which were drunk the healths of the happy pair, and of sundry gods and heroes, and afterwards the bride was carried round the table on her friends' shoulders as a mark of esteem. As the country became more thickly populated and cities sprung up, the dual or princely rulers took paternal interest in their vassals' marriages. In the Imperial towns the Emperor had absolute power to dispose of youths and maidens, and would-be bridegrooms bled pretty freely for the benefit of the Imperial treasury. When the matter was settled, a herald went through the town announcing the betrothal, and the marriage followed on that day year. In their turn the Princes were obliged to use much diplomacy to obtain the Emperor's consent to a desirable match. Conrad of Hohenzollern, the founder of the younger branch of the family, and direct ancestor of the present German monarch, through his descendant Frederic VI., who was made Elector of Brandenburg, and thus founded the present Prussian dynasty—served Barbarossa faithfully for his wife, the heiress of the Vohburg family. Besides much Franconian property, she brought him the office of Burggrave of Nuremberg, which was tacitly hereditary in her family. A century later this office was legally confirmed to the Hohenzollerns, Frederic IV., being the first hereditary Burggrave. Frederic was the firm friend and cousin of Rhodolph of Hapsburg, the founder of the Austrian dynasty, and now, 600 years after, this friendship is continued in their young scions and namesakes. In the wedding of another descendant, Burggrave Albert, some 100 years later, originated the tradition of the Hohenzollern White Lady, who, like her counterparts in many other families, appears before any misfortune. Albert loved a young widow of the House of Orlamunde, and once said thoughtlessly that their marriage would only be possible "when four eyes were out of the way." He alluded to his brother and uncle, but she thought he meant her own two children, and accordingly murdered them by running a needle into their foreheads. Horrified, he forsook her and married Sophia of Henneberg, a wealthy heiress, openly confessing in the wedding contract that the match was only out of pure friendship, and for the benefit and protection of the country and people. The erring widow went mad, and ever since haunts the Royal Castles in mourning garb and white veil. She is said to have appeared to the Great Elector before the death of his first wife, and indirectly caused the last illness of King Frederick I., who mistook his mad Queen Sophia Louisa for the dreaded apparition.

A further rich matrimonial prize was the Tyrol, which was won by Louis of Bavaria, Elector of Brandenburg, by his marriage with Margaret, commonly styled "Maultasche," or pocket mouth, from the enormous size of that feature. This "furious she-bear of the Tyrol," a lady addicted to taking the field armed with her subjects, was wedded at Innsbruck in 1342, before the Emperor and Princes innumerable, but as she died without heirs the Tyrol slipped out of Brandenburg hands and reverted to Austria.

As years went on, the wedding festivities emerged from barbaric simplicity, and became occasions for lavish display. By the middle of the fifteenth century ladies changed their costumes some three times a day during these entertainments, while at the wedding of Duke George of Bavaria at Landshut in 1475, the attire of bride, groom, and guests was completely overlaid with gold and jewels. The bill of fare was appalling. Old records tell of the consumption of 1,130 Hungarian sheep, 1,537 lambs and kids, 333 oxen, and 490 calves, to say nothing of such small game as 12,000 geese, 40,000 hens, and 684 turkeys, besides enormous quantities of eggs, peas, fish, and sweets of all kinds. The wine list was on an adequate scale, the table being decked with fantastic sugary shapes, and pastry gilded or silvered over. No wonder that the lower classes, unable to cope with such magnificence, established "pay weddings," where the bride and her maids sat behind a table on which stood a basin to receive the guests' offerings of money and jewels. In Saxony, however, it was long the fashion for all neighbours of a distinguished person to attend his wedding-feast uninvited. The bride in some districts freed herself from all the rights of her family by throwing straw into her parents' house. Her marriageable companions wore gold or floral crowns, and at the end of the festivities the bride flung her shoe among the guests, causing a vigorous scramble, as the lucky finder was certain to be the first married.

To pass, however, to the Royal House of Prussia proper. The Great Elector married his first wife, Louisa of Orange Nassau, in Holland, making a pure love match. He used to consult her on all State affairs, though sometimes he was so annoyed by her criticisms as to dash his hat at her feet, and bid her govern herself. His son, Frederic I., King of Prussia, wedded the accomplished Sophie Charlotte of Brunswick, who was brought up at the French Court, and was so esteemed by Louis XIV. that the Grand Monarque at one time thought of marrying her to the Dauphin. Fond of everything French or lively, she was a vivid contrast to her successor, Sophia Louise of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a religious monomaniac. One of the grandest weddings of this age was that of the Great Elector's daughter, Louisa Dorothea, with the Hereditary Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel in 1700. The Elector's Court was then renowned for its splendour, and on this occasion every one appeared in the most magnificent attire. The Berlin troops were clad anew from head to foot, while the bride's costume on her wedding day was worth four million thalers. Her dress of silver brocade was studded with huge diamonds, her Royal mantle was of gold net, and her enormously long train was so stiff with jewelled embroidery that the six white-robed damsels bearing it had to be assisted by two pages. The bridegroom was gay in silver brocade, and glittered with diamonds. After the wedding breakfast came the Fackeltanz, and until the happy pair left Berlin festivities occupied every moment. On the last evening the Elector assembled the guests in the "Küchenstube," usually the scene of jovial merrymakings over twelve huge cakes. But this time there were neither cakes nor tables, and the guests were beginning to suspect a hoax, when the ceiling suddenly opened, and a loaded table descended, being followed in time by three others.

Scarcely less elaborate was the wedding of Frederick William I. with Sophia of Hanover, daughter of our George I. Betrothed in Hanover, the young couple were separated for some months while the bridegroom was with the army under Marlborough. The bride made a triumphal progress to Berlin through the provinces, attended by such a large retinue that 50 carriages and 350 horses were needed at each relay. The festivities lasted three weeks, and the feastings weighed heavily on the provinces, which had to furnish vast quantities of provision without repayment. Nine medals were struck to commemorate the happy event. When this same bridegroom came to marry his daughter Wilhelmina to the Hereditary Prince of Baireuth in 1731, he had grown stingy and savage-tempered, and the festivities, though pompous, were niggardly, while the poor bride was most harshly treated by her family. The failure of the "double marriage" negotiations with England had soured the whole affair, and Wilhelmina in her bridal toilette, with a twelve-yard train, her hair in disorder through the Queen's dressing it in twenty-four thick locks, was ready to sink from disappointment and the weight of her attire. The marriage service was performed in the grand apartment of the Berlin Schloss, which Frederic William had overloaded with silver, even the music balcony being of the precious metal. The only agreeable element was the reappearance at Court of the future Frederic the Great, restored to his father's favour, the Prince coming in suddenly when Wilhelmina was dancing in company with 700 couples. Frederic's own marriage with Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Bevern in the following year was hardly more cheerful.

His family was thoroughly unkind to the bride, and he himself "pretended to be angry, though inwardly more content." Awkward, silent, and badly-dressed, the Princess made a poor impression, not bettered at her State entry into Berlin.

Since the last century there has been little alteration in the procedure of Prussian Royal marriages, and dinners, balls, and operas have succeeded with unfailing regularity at the weddings of each later monarch and his family. One of the brightest recent weddings, however, at the sober Berlin Court was undoubtedly the double marriage three years ago of the Princess Charlotte, elder sister of last Sunday's bridegroom, and the Princess Elizabeth, with the Hereditary Princes of Saxe-Meiningen and Oldenburg, a wedding marked by two special features—Prince Bismarck's appearance in the Fackeltanz, and the Duke of Connaught's choice of a wife.



**SMALL HOLDINGS.**—The following extract from the Royal Commission evidence is quite representative of general answers on this question. It was offered by the land agent of 30,000 acres in the West country, but it is confirmed by witnesses in other parts. **Question.**—"Generally throughout the district, I want to know, whether a man if he wanted to buy a small plot of ground could find it to buy?" **Answer.**—"Not at all times; but it is the practice of the auctioneers to cut up estates if they can. But it answers very much better in some cases than in others, and sometimes you are unable to arrive at a conclusion why that is so, but you will talk to an auctioneer or a solicitor about the sale of an estate in a particular district, and he will tell you that in such a parish if you cut it up you will find purchasers, and perhaps in the next parish you won't. There is no rule about it."

**SPRING SOWINGS** are very behindhand, especially of oats and peas, of which by this time a considerable breadth ought to have been sown. The clearing of the stubbles in autumn got behindhand, especially in the Eastern Counties, and the severe winter causes there to be a great accumulation of work in arrears.

**RAILWAY GARDENS.**—It is suggested that the spare time of porters at country stations might be better employed than in designing, on a scale of yard-high letters, the names of stations in whitewashed flints. A few moderate prizes, specially given for the best groups of flowers or plants, would probably suffice to start a movement which would end in the adornment of our country railway stations in the most pleasant and appropriate of ways. It is true that Mr. Ruskin tells us all decoration at railways is out of place, seeing that they are places to hurry away from. But it is not every one who, having missed a train at a country station, can fill up two hours' waiting with musings on the intense. Who, however, is there that, passing through, or waiting at, a country station, could not appreciate prettily-arranged and tasteful flowers?

**THE EARL OF SEAFIELD**, who was buried on Saturday last, was a kind and generous landlord, and much liked by a numerous tenantry. The head of the great Clan Grant was an energetic anti-Gladstonite—in the way of trees; he planted upwards of sixty million trees, and carried out other improvements on a scale of similar grandeur.

**THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY**, whose death at the mature age of eighty-one has recently been announced, was a great huntsman. Fox-hunting, otter-hunting, and the chase of the red deer all had in him a champion and a devotee. He had a wide and good knowledge of dogs, but on the dark and difficult subject of hydrophobia he held notions entirely opposed to the few facts at which veterinary science has really arrived.

**DISTRESS FOR RENT.**—Sir Henry Holland has brought in a Bill to exempt live stock, and agricultural and other machinery *not* the property of a tenant, from distress for rent. The hiring out of agricultural machinery is greatly impeded by the present state of the law, which is not in accord with public opinion. Landlords will be deserving of congratulation, rather than the reverse, when this invidious privilege reaches its extinction.

**BONES AND SUPERPHOSPHATES.**—Lord Bective's agent has found bones to form the best manure on land overlying marl or blue or slate rock, but he cannot recommend it for use on sandy gravels or on lands overlying limestone formations. In a discussion on this point with the chairman of the Kendal Farmers' Club, the latter gentleman recommended superphosphates, especially on account of their quick action and capability of indefinite subdivision.

**LAMBS.**—Writing to a gentleman who has lost many lambs Mr. John Worley says, "Leave off mangold and cake, and substitute split peas and oats and some of the best hay, and I believe there will be no more losses. My own flock of 340 cross-bred ewes commenced lambing about ten days since, and up to the present time with rather remarkable success. Thirty-two ewes have brought two lambs each, and half that number one each, and all are very healthy." We are sorry to hear of heavy losses in Leicestershire and parts of Nottingham and Lincoln shires.

**GARDEN NOTES.**—The Cyclamen, generally speaking, has stood the winter well. Wallflowers likewise have sustained singularly little injury. Wellingtonias and other fashionable conifers seem to have sustained the most serious injuries.—At a dinner given by Earl Spencer to the Prince of Wales snowdrops were the only floral decoration.—At Hatfield House Lord Salisbury has succeeded in growing Calla lilies on a scale probably quite unsurpassed. The grouping and abundance are equally remarkable.—Plants recommended for growth in the shade are *Aspidium falcatum*, *Rapiss flabelliformis*, *Similax macrophylla*, and *Dracena Haageana*.—Gardenias in Covent Garden are now 2*s.* a bloom.—A new Yucca just brought to Kew has received the truly charming and classical name of Peacockii.—A great cedar at Lyon House, which was partially blown down, is now being pulled back again by great ropes attached to other trees, and by hydraulic and other lifts.

**NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.**—The cold weather of January is responsible for many things,—among them the development of carnivorous propensities in the rook. One of these birds was seen by a Somersetshire observer flying off with a wagtail impaled on its bill.—An unusual abundance of wild swans in Orkney may have some connection with the recent severity of the season.—It is generally noticed that starlings are scarce, and that great numbers were killed by the frost.—Miss Ormrod informs us that the collected returns of 1880 show the most serious insect pest of the year to have been *Tipula oleracea*. That is the "dignified" name for the Daddy-long-legs.—Several Brimstone butterflies have been seen during the past month, both in Scotland and in England.—A lively wasp was taken at Berwick a few days ago.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.**—The minutes of evidence taken before this body have now appeared. It forms a volume of 1,098 pages, and gives 30,000 answers from 100 witnesses. It can be had for 11*s.* 6*d.*, at which price its immense bulk almost makes it worth its weight as waste paper. The evidence is of great value, and is very strong of its kind. Lord Vernon, Professor Bonamy Price, and Sir T. W. Stephenson appear to have been to the fore in cross-examination of the witnesses.



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A LIQUID DENTIFRICE,  
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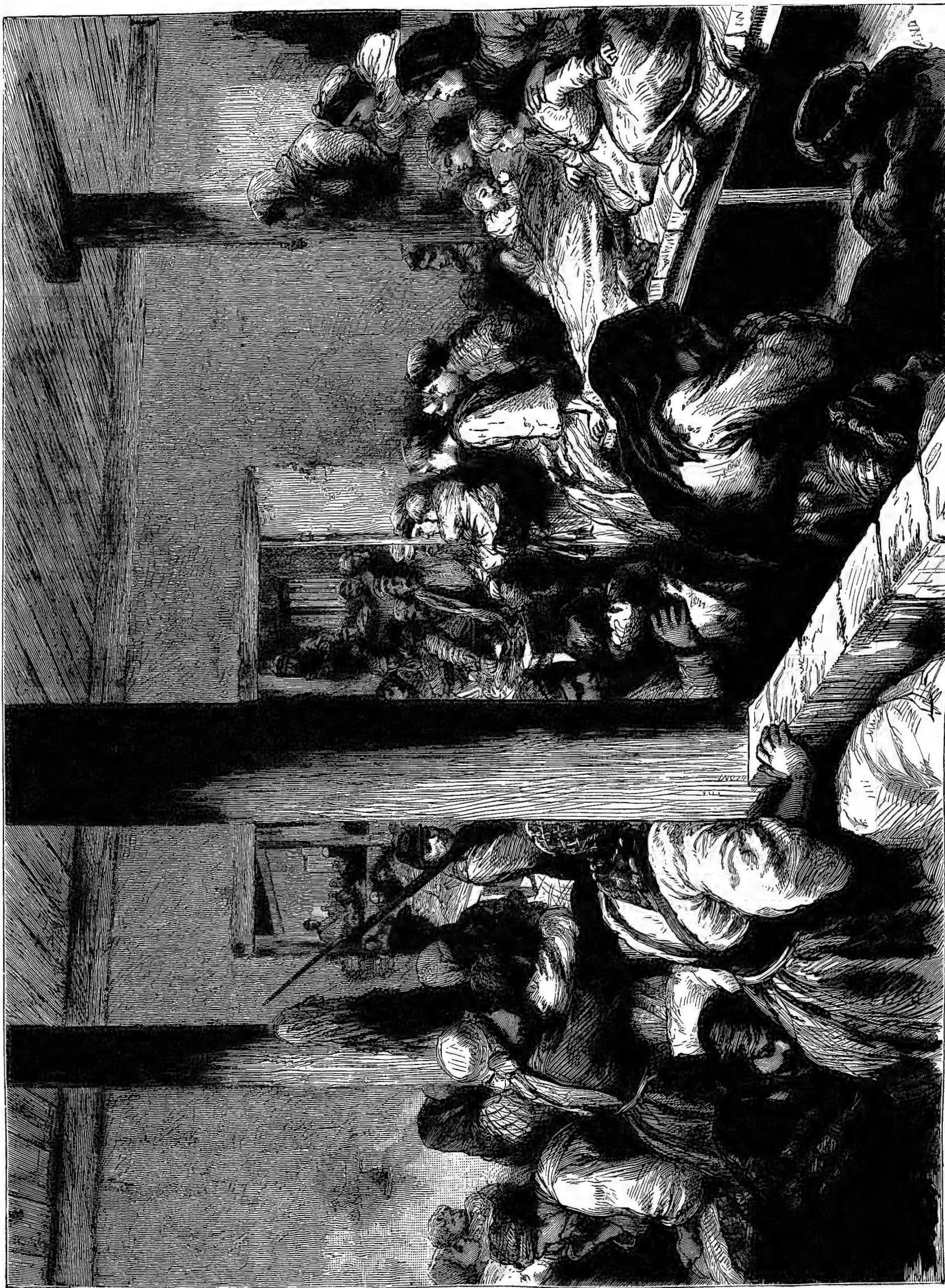
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## THE NEW TOILET REQUISITE.

**DOR**





ON THE WAY TO SIBERIA — WIVES AND RELATIVES OF EXILED PRISONERS IN VOLUNTARY IMPRISONMENT AT MOSCOW





1. A Trotting Match on the Ice.—2. A Moonlight Tramp with the Snow Shoe Club.—3. Tandem Driving: Unforeseen Obstacles.  
WINTER SPORTS AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA





**THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.**—A fresh disaster has befallen our arms. For the third time since the first rising of the Boers they have utterly routed General Colley and his troops in fair fight; while in the last action General Colley himself has fallen. It appears that a reconnaissance of the British scouts had shown that the left of the Boers' position at Laing's Nek was commanded by a height known as Majuba Mountain, which had not been occupied by the enemy. Accordingly, taking about 700 men, composed of detachments from the 53th, the 60th, the 92nd, and the Naval Brigade, the General left his camp on Saturday night to seize the position. After about six hours' hard climbing over very rough ground, so steep and broken that not even an unmounted mule could be taken, the summit Spitz Kop was reached, two small detachments being left on the way to maintain communications with the camp. The troops were at once ordered to entrench the position; and so far the expedition had completely succeeded as the height had been gained and occupied without the Boers having the slightest knowledge of the movement. They did not, however, remain long in ignorance, as a party of mounted scouts having approached our lines, they were fired at by our pickets, and the shots immediately communicated the alarm to the Boer laager. At first the Boers evidently thought that our troops had outflanked them, and a panic seemed to reign in their camp; but order was speedily restored, and, while everything was made ready for a retreat if necessary, the Boers began an attack upon our troops by opening a heavy fire. Our soldiers, taught by experience, availed themselves of the plentiful cover afforded by the numerous boulders which lay on the summit, and with the exception of Commander Romilly, of the Naval Brigade, who was hit while standing by General Colley, no noteworthy casualty occurred.

In the meantime the enemy had been strongly reinforcing their fighting line and preparing for an assault, and about one o'clock a tremendous fire was opened by the Boers, and a heavy assault simultaneously made upon our position. The troops gallantly stood their ground, but the terrific hail of lead and the almost irresistible rushes of the Boers in overwhelming numbers finally told upon them, and, though rallied, they finally gave way, and an utter rout ensued. The *Standard* correspondent, who together with his colleague of *The Times* accompanied the troops in the expedition, thus describes the scene:—"With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets the Boers poured into the basin which formed the crest. There was a wild rush, with the Boers close behind; the roar of fire, the whistling of bullets, the yells of the enemy made up a din which seemed infernal. All around men were falling; there was no resistance, no halt—it was a fight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled on, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill." Both the writer and *The Times* correspondent were subsequently taken prisoners, but, after being made to identify the body of General Colley, who was found shot through the head, were furnished with passes, and allowed to return to the British camp, though the *Standard* correspondent was compelled to give his parole to go back to the Boer camp. They saw President Joubert, who stated that the Boers were willing to treat for peace, but this could only be made on the basis of liberty.

Mr. Joubert appears to be advised by Mr. Alfred Aylward, who was once connected with the Fenian movement, from which movement he ultimately separated himself. He has long been known as a Dutch sympathiser, and served in the war against Secoceni. The correspondents seem to have been treated kindly, as, indeed, have all the British prisoners. The Boers showed great respect to General Colley's body, which was handed over to the British and temporarily buried, with the military honours befitting his rank. At first the most exaggerated reports were spread as to our loss, which was then estimated at 500 killed and missing, but this number was greatly reduced by subsequent arrivals, and the total loss out of the 693 men and 35 officers of which the expedition was composed has now been ascertained to be 82 men killed, 122 wounded, and 12 missing; 3 officers (including General Colley and Captain the Hon. C. Maude) killed, 9 wounded (of whom Surgeon-Major Cornish and Lieutenant Trower, R.N., have died), 7 prisoners, and 1 missing. The 60th Regiment appear to have suffered comparatively little, and to have returned to the camp almost untouched, but the losses of the 92nd Highlanders, who fought most steadily, were very severe. There was very little pursuit, as the guns in camp on Mount Prospect were at once opened upon any Boers who showed themselves within range. The disaster is attributed to the overwhelming numbers of the Boers, who are estimated at 4,000, and considerable surprise has been expressed at General Colley having ventured upon such an expedition with so small a force after his experiences at Laing's Nek and Schains Hoogte. That the Boers are admirably commanded there is no doubt, and there are whispers abroad that they are led in some cases by German officers.

Sir Evelyn Wood, who was next in command to General Colley, had gone to Pietermaritzburg to bring up the reinforcements, but was at once communicated with, and after having been sworn in as Governor of the colony, started for Mount Prospect to assume the chief command until the arrival of General Roberts. Sir Evelyn Wood greatly distinguished himself during the Zulu War, and is an old South African campaigner, so that great confidence is universally felt in him, more particularly as hitherto he has possessed the secret of success. After this third and terrible lesson there is little likelihood of General Wood now advancing without a strong force, and supported, moreover, by a good reserve. It is a question, indeed, whether any noteworthy movement can be undertaken before the arrival of General Roberts, as the army, increased by further reinforcements, will then amount to 11,000 men. The General, who has gone out in the *Balmoral Castle*, is expected to reach Durban on the 28th inst.—News has come from Pretoria to January 23rd. Sir Owen Lanyon sends a most hopeful report of the situation, and stated that numbers of loyal Boers had joined the defenders, who then mustered 2,000 armed men.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State have passed a resolution hoping that friendly relations may be restored in South Africa, and expressing a wish that Her Majesty and the British Government may be prepared to agree to the "reasonable demands of the Transvaal Boers." President Brand also is authorised to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

As might be expected, our reverses in this unfortunate campaign are exciting considerable attention throughout Europe. In Holland the movement in favour of the Boers is increasing, and on Tuesday the Government was interpellated in the First Chamber on the subject of mediation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it was in the interest of the Netherlands to observe neutrality, and that no mediation was possible without the concurrence of both belligerents. "Holland, however, had not ceased to use her influence with England in order to bring the war to a close, and the British Government was aware that the Dutch Government was willing to act with that object." In Germany, the *Cologne Gazette*, commenting upon General Colley's defeat, remarks that it is much to be desired that Englishmen should not persist in the thought of conquering the Transvaal. The writer acknowledges that they have the means to do so, but after remarking that Mr.

Kiuger had been practically negotiating with the Zulus for a new home in the event of the Boers being beaten, asks, "Should not the German Government extend its protection to the Boers who have repeatedly made such proposals at Berlin?" In France, the *Temps* remarks that this new defeat will have the effect of prolonging the war; the *France* declares the battle to be the revenge of the battle of Bloombatz, and stating that England will now be unable to interfere in the Greek question, congratulates the Boers on having "rendered a signal service to the peace of Europe." M. Comoun-douros, being thus the really vanquished party at Spitzkop. The *National* openly rejoices at our misfortune, and compares the revolt of the Transvaal to that of the United States, only remarking that the Boer cause is more just than that of the heroes of Lexington. Truly it cannot be said that we have found much sympathy in our misfortunes from our neighbours.

**THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.**—There is little news this week beyond that Greece has promised not to begin hostilities during the negotiations between the Powers and the Porte, while Turkey has also engaged not to undertake any inimical movement against the Greek frontier. The negotiations are still proceeding at Constantinople, and the Porte is considering the answer to the six identical Notes presented on the 21st ult. A great council was held on the subject on Sunday, and a resolution is said to have been agreed to with regard to the answer to be returned, and the concessions to be granted, while it has also been stated that Serva and Ali-Nizami Pashas will be appointed as delegates to treat with the Ambassadors. Of course there are no lack of subsidiary rumours, the most important of which is the statement that the insurrectionary movement in North-Eastern Albania is increasing, and is threatening to further complicate the Greek question.

**FRANCE.**—M. Victor Hugo and Mr. Parnell have been the heroes of the week. Of Mr. Parnell we have spoken elsewhere, so that we need only say that the minor papers of all shades are busily reporting all the words and movements of the Irish leader, but that, however popular he is with the Irreconcilables, the Government would not permit his name to appear in conjunction with that of M. Grévy on the Victor Hugo demonstration committee. M. Victor Hugo entered his eightieth year on Sunday, and Paris made the occasion a great demonstration in honour of the veteran poet, who is not only revered for his incomparable works, but also at the present day for his staunch Republicanism. The street in which he lives, the Avenue d'Eylau, was bountifully beflagged, and was densely thronged at an early hour. Two immense trophies of flowers, with a large laurel in the centre, had been placed before his door, and at the foot of the tree was a bust of the Republic. By 10 A.M. the Avenue was filled with deputations from far and wide, all headed by brilliant banners, amongst which was one of children, headed by a little girl bearing a flag inscribed "L'Art d'être Grandpère." The Paris Municipality were the next arrivals, to them M. Hugo made a characteristic speech, eulogising his favourite theme—"Paris." He told them that History had marked those cities which sum up the whole effort of civilisation. "What Athens did for Greek antiquity, what Rome did for Roman antiquity, Paris is doing for Europe, for America, for the civilised Universe! It is the city of the world! Who addresses Paris, addresses the whole world, *Orbi et Urbi*." Now after this, we can, indeed, understand why Mr. Parnell has been at such pains to pour forth his grievances and opinions to Parisian journalists.

There is little political news, the only item being the return of the first amnestied Communist to the Chamber, M. Roques having been elected by the worthy electors of St. Denis (what would the good old saint have said to this escapade of his parishioners?). The *scrutin de liste* question is being considered in Committee, and, despite the rebuff of last week, it is thought most probable that M. Gambetta's pet project will be carried—notwithstanding his unselfish abstention from any interference in political affairs. The death is announced of the old Napoleonic Minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, at the age of seventy-six. General Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, the grandson of Marshal Ney, has also been found dead, with a pistol in his hand. At first there was some suspicion that he had been murdered, but subsequent investigation showed that he had probably committed suicide.

PARIS, the Opera balls apart, seems to have passed but a dull Carnival this year. The rumoured revival of the Bœuf Gras did not take place, and though the Boulevards were thronged with holiday makers, there was a paucity of maskers—the best displays being those of enterprising firms who thought the occasion fit for "bold advertisement." There is only one theatrical novelty, a one-act piece at the Gymnase (where also *Bibi*, anglicised *Betsy*, has been revived), entitled *La Nœce d'Amboise*, by MM. Ernest Blum and Raoul Toché, and the chief interest has been centred in the revival of Victor Hugo's *Lucrezia Borgia* at the Gaité, in honour of his birthday. Madame Favart was Lucrezia, but does not appear to have been wholly successful in her portrayal of the dissolute Borgia heroine.

**GERMANY.**—The marriage of Prince William and the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has completely overshadowed political affairs. The bride made her formal entry into Berlin on Saturday afternoon, proceeding in state from Bellevue Mansion, on the bank of the Spree, where she had arrived the previous day, to the Schloss, where she was to be officially received by the Imperial Court. The distance was about two miles, and the whole way was beautifully beflagged and decorated for the occasion, Unter den Linden being literally tapestried. At the Brandenburg Gate immense galleries had been erected, where were placed the members of Parliament and other distinguished personages. Here the bride's carriage, in which she was accompanied by her future mother-in-law, the Crown Princess (our Princess Royal) halted, and the Burgomaster, Herr von Forckenbeck, bade her welcome in a brief speech, to which the Prince replied in a few appropriate words, declaring that she would strive to be regarded by the Berliners as one of themselves. At the Schloss the Princess was received by the Crown Prince, who presented her to the various high State officials, and then followed the ceremony of signing the marriage settlement, the day being closed by a family dinner and a gala performance of *Carmen* at the Opera, at which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present. Next day the religious ceremony was performed in the Chapel of the Castle at seven in the evening. The crown of the Royal Princess was placed on the bride's head by the Empress, and a gorgeous procession was formed to proceed from the apartment to the Chapel, Prince William leading the bride, whose wedding dress, by the way, was presented by Queen Victoria, the Emperor bringing in the Queen of Saxony and the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Empress having the King of Saxony on her right and the Prince of Wales on her left. The bride and bridegroom were received at the entrance by the clergy, and the ceremony was performed by Dr. Kögel, the Court Chaplain, who prefaced the service by a short address, referring to the Emperor's Golden Wedding and to the interest taken in the union both at home and abroad. At the moment that the rings were exchanged salutes were fired outside the Castle. The usual High Court and Obedience followed, and then a grand banquet in the Hall of Knights, the health of the bride and bridegroom being proposed by the Emperor himself, the evening concluding with the traditional Fackeltanz, or torchlight dance. On Monday the bridal pair attended Divine Service in State, and subsequently made the requisite calls of ceremony in a State carriage drawn by six horses, the day closing as before by a banquet. Tuesday was the third and concluding day of the festivities, which in splendour eclipsed anything that has been seen at Berlin for many years past. Prince

Bismarck was not present at the ceremonies, excusing himself upon the ground of his health. On Wednesday Prince and Princess William went to their residence at Potsdam. They will shortly visit England, whence they will go to Italy for a few weeks.

**INDIA.**—Delegates from Ayoob Khan, bearing letters and messages to the British Government, have arrived at Candahar. Their names are Sirdar Abdullah, Khan Nazira, and Sahibzadah Omar Jan. The purport of their mission is naturally not made public, but it is generally surmised that it is eminently conciliatory. Both Ayoob Khan and Hashim Khan had previously written to Colonel St. John, strongly repudiating any share in the murder of Lieutenant MacLaine, the latter writing in these terms:—"In no religion or faith could such an act be lawful, and for shame of the deed, although no power could prevent it, the tongue of excuse is too short. But the lawlessness of the people of Afghanistan is well known to you."

At Cabul all appears to be quiet. The Ameer's Envoy, General Mir Ahmed Khan, arrived at Calcutta on the 24th ult. As he is not of high rank it is supposed that he has no business of any great importance to transact.

The court martial on Major Currie, who was in charge of the cavalry at the disastrous battle of Maiwand, is now sitting under the presidency of Brigadier-General Aitchinson. He is charged with misbehaviour before the enemy by showing cowardice in action.



THE Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor from town on Saturday. During Her Majesty's three days' stay at Buckingham Palace, the Queen called on the Duchess of Cambridge, entertained the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Louise at dinner, and was visited by her grandchildren. Her Majesty also inspected Mr. Irving Montagu's picture of "Plevna," and the American Midgents, while Princess Beatrice went to the Gaiety and Lyceum Theatres. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with the Queen on Saturday, and subsequently Her Majesty received Lady Wood. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service in the private chapel, where the Hon. and Rev. Carr Glyn officiated, and afterwards Prince and Prince Christian's four children lunched with Her Majesty, while the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Wellesley joined the Royal party at dinner. In honour of the marriage of Prince William of Germany the Queen gave a banquet at Windsor Castle on Monday evening, when the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the German Ambassador, the chief Members of the Cabinet, and a number of other guests were entertained in the Dining-room. The healths of the newly-married pair and of the German Emperor and Empress were drunk, and after dinner the party assembled in the drawing-room, where the Queen's private band played. On the same evening a ball was given at Balmoral Castle to the tenantry. On Tuesday the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the Castle. During the morning Princess Beatrice visited Prince Leopold at Claremont. On Wednesday Her Majesty held a Council at Windsor, and the Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein arrived on a visit to the Queen. The Queen will again come up to town in a fortnight's time to hold a Drawing Room on the 18th inst.—The Queen has sent 30% in the name of Princess Beatrice to the Asylum of St. Anne's Society.—Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice were recently photographed by Mr. Thomson in the State apartments at Osborne.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were expected to leave Berlin yesterday (Friday), spending a day or two at Darmstadt on their road home. From thence the Prince goes to Paris for a few days. On Sunday last the Prince and Duke accompanied the Crown Princess to the Service at the English Chapel, Berlin. Prince and Princess Christian will remain in Germany until the end of March.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh expect the Grand Duke Alexis, the Duchess's third brother, to pay them a visit shortly.—The Duke of Connaught has recovered from his severe cold and neuralgic attack.

The Queen of Sweden and Norway returned to Bournemouth on Saturday, having during her stay in town been visited by the Royal Family, having inspected Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, and having paid a visit to the ex-Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst.—The frost this week has greatly interfered with the Empress of Austria's hunting plans. However, Her Majesty was out with the Wynnstay hounds on Saturday, and being first in at the death, received the fox's brush. On Sunday she attended mass in the Private Chapel of Combermere Abbey, and in the evening gave a dinner party.—Crown Prince Rudolph has gone to Upper Egypt, after some capital sport in the province of Fayoum.—The adopted son of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Take Hito, has come to England to study our naval system.



THE CHURCH PATRONAGE BILL, introduced by Mr. Stanhope in the House of Commons, gives to the Bishop the power of refusing to institute any clergyman who may be presented to any living when under 25 or over 70 years of age; and empowers him, either of his own accord or at the instance of any two parishioners, to issue a Commission of five persons, one of whom is to be nominated by the patron, to inquire whether the presentee is unable, from bodily infirmity or mental or moral incapacity, to perform adequately the duties of the benefice. Besides these, the parishioners are to be invited at morning service to signify to the Bishop their knowledge of any disqualifying immoral conduct, bodily infirmity, or mental incapacity, and answers to these inquiries are to be "privileged" in law. In lieu of the oath against simony, stringent declarations are to be required from the patron and the presentee as to not having given or received any payments or entered into any agreement with reference to the presentation, or future or past vacations of the benefice. The sale of a presentation apart from the whole advowson is forbidden, and all grants of advowsons are to be void unless registered. "Donatives" are to be abolished, and the statute of George IV, which renders valid bonds for the resignation of benefices in certain specified cases is repealed. On the other hand, exchanges and resignations of benefices for pecuniary consideration are authorised when approved by the Bishop. Finally, the Bill provides for the establishment of a "Patronage Board" in each diocese to receive gifts of advowsons and of money for the purchase of advowsons. In this Board, too, is to be vested the Bishop's right of lapse. The members of the Board are to be the Bishop, the clergy's two proctors, and two laymen resident in the diocese and appointed by the other three members.



THE CANONRY OF WORCESTER, vacated by Dr. Barry, whose transference to Westminster we announced last week, has been conferred on the Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford.

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT will, it is authoritatively announced, be published about the middle of May.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE LAW.—The Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, who in November last was condemned by Lord Penzance to pay the costs of the proceedings against him, has had his furniture seized by a sheriff's officer, and has also been privately informed that application will be at once made to the new Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to issue a writ for his commitment to prison in accordance with Lord Penzance's *significavit*.

THE DEAN OF RIFON, who signed a recent address to the Premier in favour of opening the British Museum on Sundays, has written to *The Times*, saying that he made the extraordinary mistake of supposing that it was a protest against that movement emanating from the Lord's Day Observance Society. So far from encouraging the movement for opening museums, picture galleries, and places of amusement on the Sunday, he is, has been, and always shall be, entirely opposed to it. Mr. Mark Judge, the Secretary of the Sunday Society, has since published a letter, in which he points out that "it is of the first importance that public men should make themselves acquainted with the nature of the documents they sign if their signatures are to have any meaning;" and states that, although a letter to *The Times* may afford the Dean an opportunity of making known his opinions, the Sunday Society cannot consider themselves justified in removing his name from the address until a request to that effect is addressed to them.

THE BLANTYRE MISSION.—The Commission of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, at its quarterly meeting at Edinburgh on Wednesday, discussed the report made by Dr. Rankin, the Special Commissioner sent out to investigate the charges made against the missionaries by Mr. Chermiside of cruelty towards the natives. The decision arrived at was that the Rev. Duff Macdonald, the head of the mission, and several of his subordinates should be at once recalled.

### ADVANCED RITUAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

OUR illustration of a "High Celebration" in an "Advanced" Ritualistic Church at the time of the "Deacon Singing the Gospel" represents a scene familiar, of course, to modern "Ritualists," as they are generally now called, in the Church of England, but probably novel to many of our readers who may never out of curiosity have entered a Ritualistic church of an advanced character, or may have abstained from so doing on principle. The scene, which is accurately represented in its minutest details, is one which those, who can remember the character of ordinary "Protestant" services in our churches fifty or even thirty years ago, could hardly have dreamed of as a possibility, but it is now to be witnessed in hundreds of churches throughout the land, though not in all the 2,700 in which Ritualism is more or less carried out. Judging, however, from the progress Ritualism has made, and is making, notwithstanding all the impediments, legal and otherwise, thrown in its way, the zeal of its adherents, and the increasing number of both clerical and lay supporters, Ritualistic services of an advanced type are likely to be greatly multiplied—but whether for probable good or evil to the "Established" Church we will not discuss. Our object here is rather to give a very brief sketch of the Ritualistic movement, and shortly to describe the chief features of the special service called a "High Celebration."

Ritualism may fairly be said to be the outcome of the High Church movement which commenced in the year 1834 with the publication of the "Tracts for the Times." Hence it was called by some the Tractarian movement, and from the fact that Dr. Pusey was one of its chief leaders, its adherents were called by others "Puseyites," a name long since dropped. The supporters of the movement, however, spoke of it as a "Catholic" revival, meaning thereby that their object was to revive Catholic (not Roman Catholic) doctrine and practice in the Church which had gradually become overlaid by mere Protestantism since the Reformation. But the revival of doctrine rather than of ritual was their chief object, and up to the present moment the great body of the High Church clergy and laity have declined to follow the practices of the Ritualists, though the latter persistently hold that ritual generally embodies and is symbolical of doctrine. In 1840 the surplice disturbances, as they are called, began, the clergy in several Dioceses being instructed by their Bishops to discontinue the use of black or "Genevan" gowns; and of course this disuse had a meaning in it. Next began the special decorations of churches at festivals with flowers and emblems, the font and altar being especially ornamented. About 1855 temporary rood-screens were introduced with decorations, and then permanent ones. Soon afterwards these developed into low walls with railings to divide the nave of the church from the chancel, and only a beam with a cross (or rood) on it was used for a screen. From about 1857 (in some few cases before this) began the use of "vestments," based on the now famous "Ornaments Rubric" in the Prayer Book and the judgment in the well-known case of *Westerton v. Liddell*, it being argued, as it is up to the present time, that the "Ornaments" &c. "in use by authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward VI." were those allowed by the First Prayer Book of Edward (and even before that in the reign of Henry VIII.), and therefore were not condemned by the Second Book, which did not come into force till the third year of his reign. These ornaments and vestments were chiefly those authorised by the "Sarum (Salisbury) use," and so argued to be Anglican rather than Roman; and thus the great body of Ritualists of the present day support the revival of the Sarum ritual, though some rather incline to that of the whole Western (or Roman) Church. But to return to the history of the movement. The first chief vestment re-introduced was the Chasuble, or Eucharistic vestment of the Priest, and then followed the Dalmatic and Tunicle for the Deacon and Sub-Deacon (also called the Gospeller and Epistoler) in the High Celebration (or Mass); and with them the use of lights as distinguished from the stationary altar lights. About this time too, or, perhaps, a little before, the use of banners and simple crosses came in, and were soon more elaborated with figures of saints and crucifixes. About 1863-4 incense was introduced, the practice being based on the same arguments as those above mentioned, it being maintained that the Ornaments Rubric justifies the Sarum use in all things, and further (we believe) that what was not forbidden by the *Westerton v. Liddell* judgment was allowed. Thus the Ritualistic movement was in one sense a gradual one, but proceeded on a well-defined principle or basis from a Ritualistic point of view. The epithets, such as "historic," applied by their opponents to their services, have been accepted by the Ritualist party, who hold that worship, and especially Eucharistic worship, should be "objective" rather than "subjective." A remarkable feature about the movement is the fact that many who are thoroughly opposed to it have adopted many of its teachings, and Low Church clergymen, and even Nonconformist ministers in many points follow, and that without any opposition from their congregations, practices which were at one time stigmatised as Tractarian, Puseyite, and High Church. For instance, the use of the surplice to the exclusion of the black gown is in vogue in very many Low Church churches, as also is the singing of the Canticles and Psalms of the day, and even choral services altogether, the choirs being in surplices. Even in such a matter as ordinary

clerical garments the High Church movement has permeated the ranks of the "Low," for thirty years ago or so a "high-cut" waistcoat was looked upon as an outward sign of a High Churchman or Ritualist, and was dubbed an "M.B." ("Mark of the Beast") waistcoat, but now it is worn by Ritualists and anti-Ritualists alike, though in many cases the former for years past have been gradually assuming distinctive "everyday" garments to mark the school to which they belong. As regards the services in Ritualistic churches there has been no very great development or change during the last six or seven years, though perhaps a tendency may be noted to substitute more elaborate music for the "plain song" (Gregorian) which at one period was a distinctive point of the Ritualist charter.

Turning more immediately to the subject of our illustration, it may be mentioned that there are three kinds of "Celebrations" of the Eucharist—or three forms of "Mass," as some do not hesitate to call it—recognised by the Ritualists. The first is the Low Celebration, which is of the simplest character, without music, and often (we believe), performed by the priest alone. The second is known as the *Missa Cantata*, which may be said to be "plain," but with music; or in other words it is a Low Celebration accompanied by music, but one or two boys or "servers" are present to bring the "elements" to the "celebrant." Two candles are used, however, as at all celebrations, but the Deacon and sub-Deacon are not present. The third is the High Celebration (or High Mass), at which the Deacon and Sub-Deacon (or Gospeller and Epistoler) take a conspicuous part ceremonially as well as the celebrant. And here let us note by the way that the "Deacon" is generally in "Priest's Orders," but *pro hac vice* (so to speak) is styled the "Deacon," as he is "attendant on" or "minister to" the celebrant priest or Bishop. The High Celebration is accompanied with the most elaborate music which circumstances allow, and replete with elaborate ritual, but after all it is rather an expansion of "forms" than a change of them in reference to the other two celebrations. At the High Celebration, too, incense is used, that is if it is used in the particular church at all. The Communion Service (High Celebration), which of course includes all the words of the Prayer Book, commences with an "Introit," during which the celebrant says his "preparation" (private prayers). He then receives the "thrill" from the "thriller," and "censes" the altar, standing before the centre of it, and is himself censed by the "acolyte." After the Lord's Prayer, Collect, Commandments, and Prayer for the Queen, the celebrant moves to the south side of the altar, where the Collect of the day is said, and then the sub-Deacon (or Epistoler) reads the Epistle. The sub-Deacon then kisses the "Book of the Gospels," and, taking it to the north side of the altar on the lower steps, turns its back to his face, and thus makes himself a living lectern, as it were, for the Deacon (or Gospeller). The book having been previously censed, and during the previous ceremonial the choir having sung a hymn or psalm, the Deacon (or Gospeller) immediately after the "Gloria" commences the "singing of the Gospel," the choir facing eastward; and this, as intimated, is the moment chosen for our illustration. This "singing" however, it may be remarked, is not "singing" in the usual acceptance of the word, but rather a kind of intoning with a few musical inflections.

Limitation of space prevents any further description of the service, which abounds with interpolations of words and ceremonial which the Anti-Ritualists object to, on the ground of their not being authorised by the Office in the Prayer Book, but which the Ritualists justify on the grounds before mentioned. What is the real character and object of the Ritualist movement, and what the ultimate result of it will be, we do not pretend to discuss or anticipate. Whether its supporters, clerical and lay, are deliberately endeavouring to "un-Protestantise" the English Church, and a large body of the clergy are really "traitors," as an Archbishop has boldly called them, or whether they are only honestly attempting to restore old English and National (as distinguished from Roman) Ecclesiastical customs, sanctioned, as they hold, by the Ornaments' Rubric, we do not venture to assert. Nor will we hazard a prophecy that the movement will ever really bring about the Disestablishment of the Church, or that the Ritualist party will secede almost in a body to Rome, or establish a "Uniat" Church, Roman in all things excepting the acknowledgment of the Supremacy of the Pope. A variety of causes are now in operation in different directions, and suggesting various eventualities, and many more of a most unexpected character may arise, and tend to bring about most unexpected results. At present Ritualism in the Church of England is a great fact, and, it may be added, an astounding phenomenon, considering the Protestant traditions of this country since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Ritualism undoubtedly flourishes, and seems likely for some time at least to flourish; and it would appear that a very large number of earnest-minded people "love to have it so," whatever may be "the end thereof."



THE TURF.—Last Saturday's racing at Sandown Park evidently suffered from the postponement which took place in the midst of the sport on Wednesday, the scratching of Harbinger for the big Hurdle Race and the disappearance of several other animals being one of the consequences; and there was a good deal of grumbling at the half-a-crown payment for witnessing but a poor day's sport. The race just mentioned only produced a field of five, of whom Scot Guard was naturally made favourite after his Kempton performance. He could, however, only get second to the veteran Northfleet, who has so often disappointed his friends, the pace probably not being fast enough for the Duke of Hamilton's horse. Old Advance was third, and Bacchus, who in the opinion of many good judges was thought likely to upset his previous running with Scot Guard, was done with some way from home, while Stockmar, while going as well as any of them, ran out of the course, and so entirely lost his chance of winning, which many hold he would otherwise have realised. For the Wolsey Steeple Chase, Austin Friar continued his now victorious career, and Olio scored a victory for Mr. Howard in a Hurdle Race, and later in the day in a Steeple Chase, for Lord Marcus Beresford, into whose hands he had passed.—The frost, which has prevailed in so many districts during the week, was somewhat merciful to Worcester, and consequently "the faithful city" brought off its two days' chasing and "hurdling." But after noting that Stanwick won the Croome Hunters' Steeple Chase, and that Holstein scored a Hunters' Flat Race on each day, there is nothing worthy of record, the fields being small, and the animals which contested the different events commonplace.—At the time of writing the frost has such a strong hold on the Metropolitan district that it seems doubtful whether the Grand Military and Household Brigade Steeple Chases, which last year were held at Rugby, will be brought off at Sandown Park this week.—Since the Waterloo Cup was cleared off the board, speculation on coming Turf events has not been so brisk as was anticipated. For the Lincoln Handicap Henry George still holds the premier place, but Valour, who will be F. Archer's mount, is very strongly supported. Petronel, Peter, Bend Or, and Foxhall remain at the head of affairs for the City and Suburban; but many changes have occurred in the Grand National market. A few days ago

Woodbrook headed the poll, then Liberator, then Fairwind, but at the time of writing old Regal, who is reported to be in rare form, heads the list. Perhaps before this note is before our readers Thornfield or something else will be most in demand. This shows the race is considered an open one; and though the acceptance is a bad one we may have a field quite up to the average of late years.

AQUATICS.—According to annual custom and with the usual appropriateness both the University crews commenced active training on Ash Wednesday. At present there are only two "old Blues" in the Cambridge boat, but Oxford calculates to row at least five. The race is now definitely fixed for Friday, April 8; and consequently the start will take place soon after eight A.M., a fact which it is hardly necessary to say will much limit the attendance, especially of ladies.—On Wednesday Godwin and Bubeat, both fairly promising young scullers, decided their 50% side match over the Championship course, the former winning easily by eight lengths.

FOOTBALL.—The third International (Association) game between England and Wales was played at Blackburn on Saturday last, between three and four thousand spectators being present. It was fast and well contested, victory ultimately resting with Wales by one goal to none.—In the London Hospital Challenge Cup Bartholomew's was again to the fore on Monday last, beating University by forty-nine points, the latter not making a single point.—At Godalming the annual Association Match between Westminster and Charterhouse resulted in the latter winning, for the fifth time in succession. Westminster's only win since 1875 was in 1876.—At Northampton an immense crowd assembled to witness an Association game between Nottingham Forest and the renowned Clapham Rovers, who have been paying a visit to the Midlands. The local team, one of the best in England, showed great form, and after a splendid game, in which the Nottingham captain greatly distinguished himself, the Rovers were beaten by three goals to none.—In Rugby Union games Cheshire has beaten Yorkshire, Northumberland vanquished Durham, and Manchester overthrew Huddersfield.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Athletic Association, which was only formed last year, has decided to hold its first Championship meeting at Birmingham on the 16th of July, a date which in the opinion of many persons will not be acceptable to several leading athletes, and especially those of the Universities.—Under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Club the competitions for the Amateur Boxing Championships (Queensberry Cups) will take place at Lillie Bridge on April 9th.

LAWN TENNIS.—The All England Double Championship tournament is fixed to take place at Oxford on May 10th.

BILLIARDS.—The American Handicap, which extended over so many days at the Aquarium, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening. Mr. Peall was the winner of the first prize with eight games, and Joseph Bennett and Shorter being ties for the second with six each, which will be played off on Saturday at 4 o'clock.

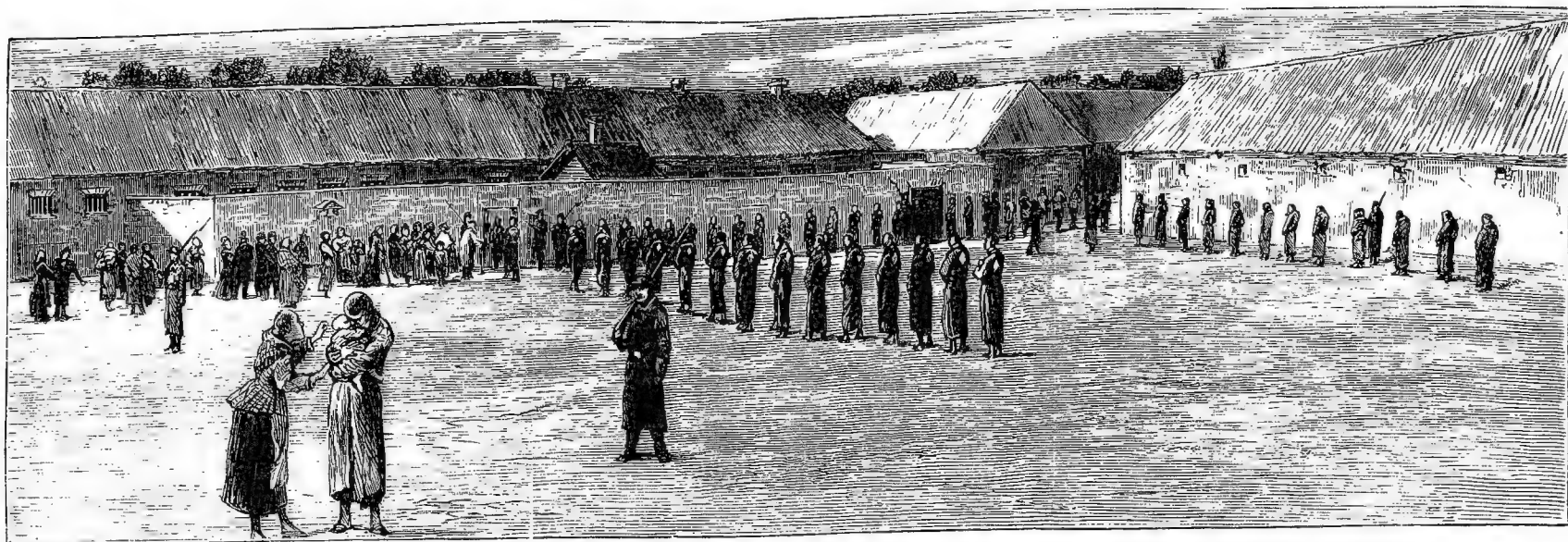
PEDESTRIANISM.—A benefit is being got up for the foolish fellow who recently broke down while inhumanly attempting to beat all previous records in a "brute endurance" feat. We note that at the entertainment Mr. "Stump" Howe will walk a mile in ten minutes "with a two gallon bottle on his head, neck downwards, without touching it." We wonder whether this is a sort of prelude to a new sort of pedestrian performances!



POPULAR CONCERTS.—The programme on Saturday was in each particular interesting. Although no novelty, the audience could not but be pleased to hear the B flat quintet of Brahms, with Herr Joachim (first to introduce it, fourteen years ago) as leader. Some even prefer this quintet to the No. 2 (G major), brought forward by Madame Neruda twelve years later. Not less welcome was the piano-forte trio of Schubert in the same key, played by Herr Brill, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. The solos were Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, his final contribution of importance to the piano, and Tartini's *Il Trillo del Diavolo*, both established favourites. The Beethoven sonata is hardly suited to the individuality of Herr Brill, excellent pianist as he is; but the caprice engendered by Tartini's imaginary "dream," now as ever, gives the Hungarian violinist an opportunity for one of his most remarkable displays of expression combined with technical mastery. The singer was Mr. Abercrombie, who has a tenor voice which, small in volume, is, nevertheless, of agreeable quality and legitimately produced, as was satisfactorily shown in an *aria* from Mozart's *Così fan tutte*. The event of Monday evening was the return, after some years' absence, of Madame Clara Schumann. Madame Schumann selected the *Etudes Symphoniques*, which she has so often played, though rarely with more genuine enthusiasm. She subsequently joined Herr Joachim in the sonata for piano and violin, Op. 78 (G major), one of the recent compositions of Herr Brahms, to whose promise Schumann himself was first to invite attention. A more irreproachable reading on both hands could scarcely be imagined; and it may be added that closer acquaintance with the work (originally introduced, a twelvemonth ago, by Dr. von Bülow and Madame Neruda) is unquestionably to its advantage. The quartets were No. 2 from Mendelssohn's Op. 44 (E minor), and No. 2 from Haydn's Op. 76, each a *chef d'œuvre*, safe in the hands of such exponents as Joachim, Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. The singer was Mr. Oswald (baritone), who gave the late Henry Smart's romance, "Estelle," and an air by Buononcini; the accompanist was Mr. Zerbini.

"L'ENFANCE DU CHRIST."—It is not surprising that, after the marked success of *La Damnation de Faust*, Mr. Hallé should follow it up by another important composition from the pen of Hector Berlioz—more especially as he had already introduced it at his Manchester concerts. That *L'Enfance du Christ* is a very different kind of work from its precursor our musical readers need hardly be informed; but that it reflects the spirit of Berlioz throughout, just as vividly as the other, will not be denied by those familiar with the great French master's music. The book of the "Sacred Trilogy" is by Berlioz himself; and well has he treated the simple and touching story, dividing it into three parts—"King Herod's Dream," "The Flight into Egypt," and "The Arrival at Sais." The first of these affords widest scope for the exhibition of that peculiar phase of the composer's talent with which he has been most widely associated. Parts two and three take him into another sphere, where, though he moves with a congenial placidity for which very many would not have given him credit, he still preserves his marked individuality. We have no space to criticise the "Trilogy" in detail; nor is it requisite, for, although it has not until now been given in its entirety, excerpts have frequently been heard, and since its first production abroad, some quarter of a century back, amateurs have enjoyed opportunities enough to make themselves acquainted with it as a whole. The performance, if, here and there, leaving something to desire, notably in the choral passages, which (as always with Berlioz) are somewhat exacting, was for the most part exceedingly good, and, when certain precautions have been taken, will doubtless be better still on the





ON THE WAY TO SIBERIA — CONDEMNED CRIMINALS AT THE CENTRAL DISMISSAL PRISON, MOSCOW



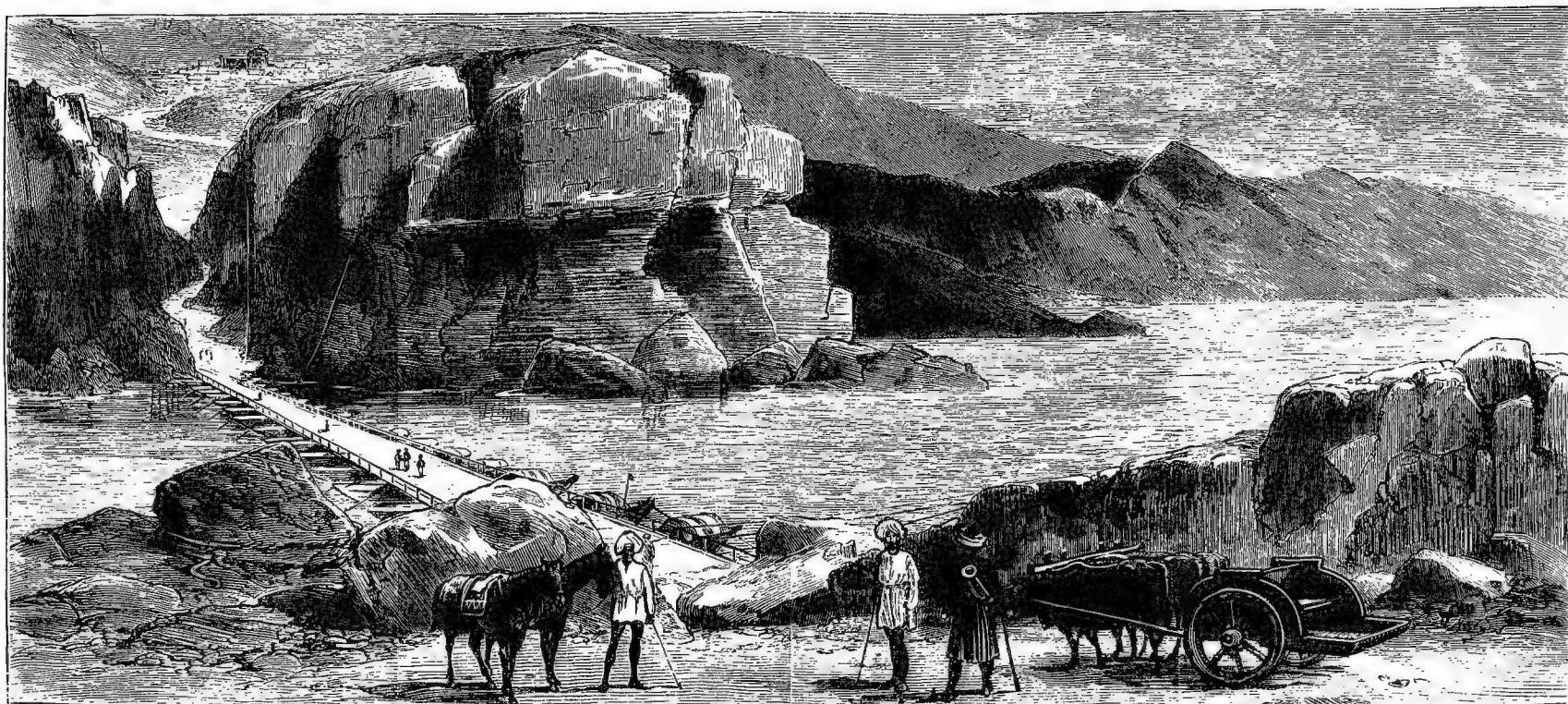
CAPTAIN JAMES MAC SWINEY, 94TH REG.  
Killed in Action against the Transvaal Boers, Dec. 20, 1880



CAPTAIN CARLILE GREER, ROYAL ARTILLERY  
Killed in Action against the Transvaal Boers, Feb. 8, 1881



LIEUT.-COL. R. S. CLELAND, 9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS  
Died August, 7, 1880, of Wounds Received in Action before Cabul, Dec. 11, 1879

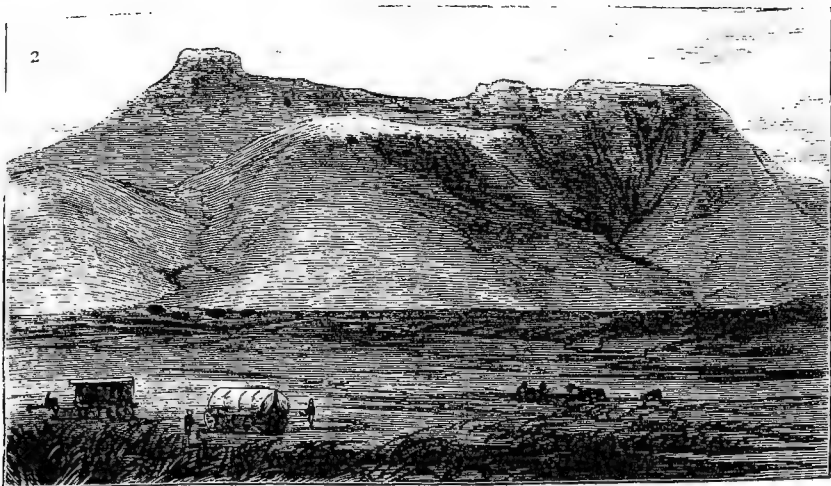


LORD LYTTON AND THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN — BRIDGE OF BOATS ACROSS THE RIVER INDUS AT KUSHALGHAN

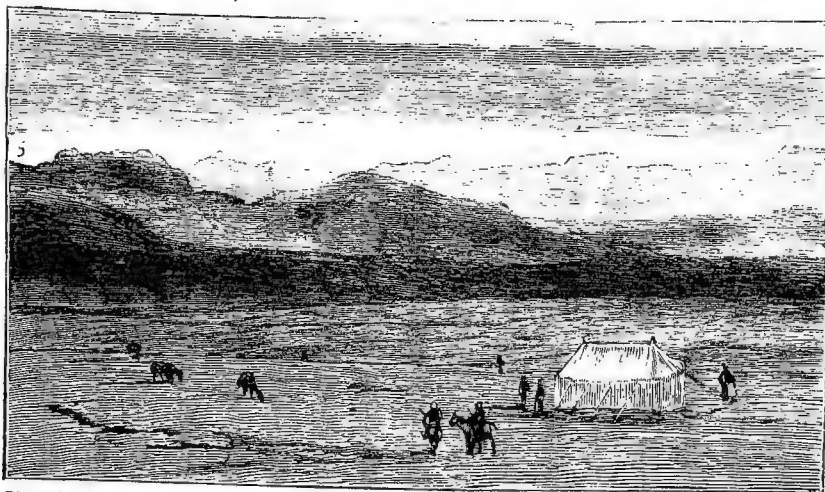
"The noble Duke told your Lordships a very interesting and impressive story about this bridge of boats, and the collection of a large army for which this bridge of boats was to be employed. . . . That story undoubtedly was a myth, and I think I shall be able to show your Lordships that it was a very imaginative myth."

*Lord Lytton's Speech in the House of Lords, February 15th, 1881*

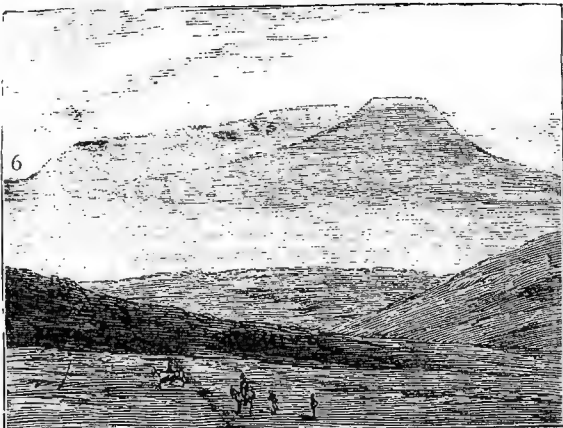




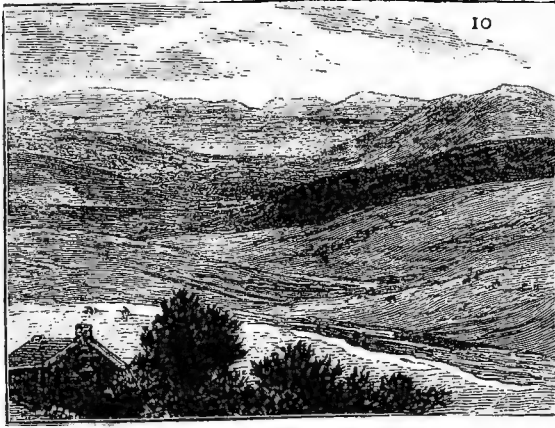
2 To Ladysmith Matuan's Kop To Newcastle  
BANK OF MODDER RIVER, MARCH 24TH, 1879, FIRST OUTSPAN FROM LADYSMITH, LOOKING NORTH



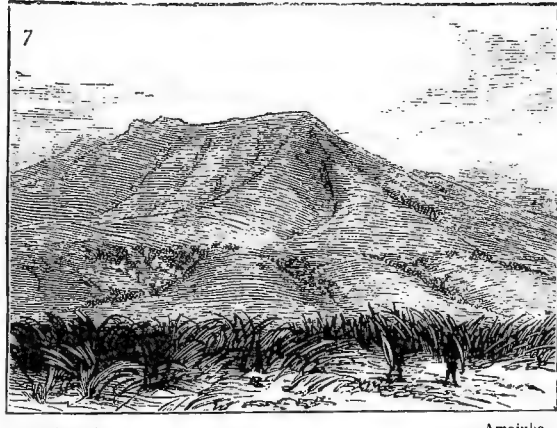
Biggarsberg, extending away to the left  
5 Road to Ladysmith Drakensberg Road to Newcastle  
LOOKING WEST FROM KALABAS LAEKTE, 26TH MARCH, 1879



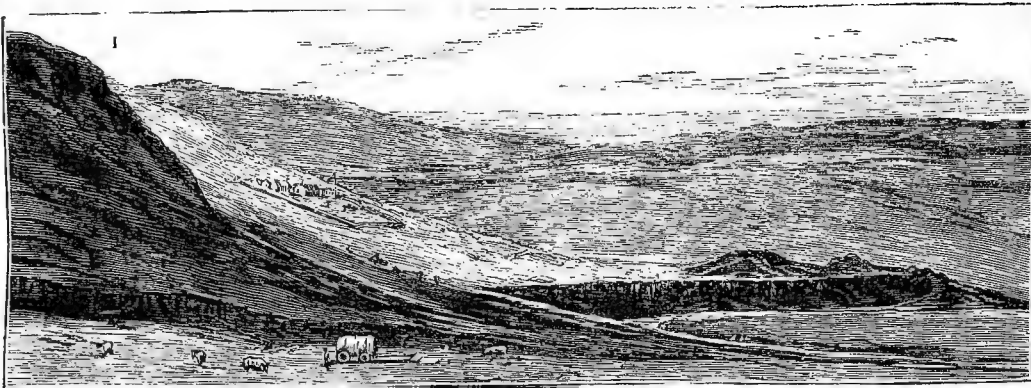
6 Kopuba, from Hatley's Hotel (Sir George Colley's Head Quarters, Feb., 1881)  
OUR FIRST VIEW OF THE TRANSVAAL, 31ST MARCH, 1879



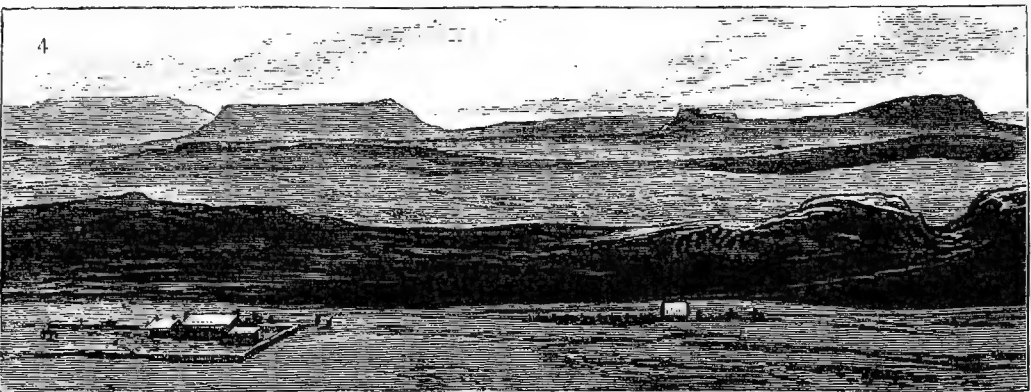
10 FROM ERASMUS FARM, 7TH MAY, 1879



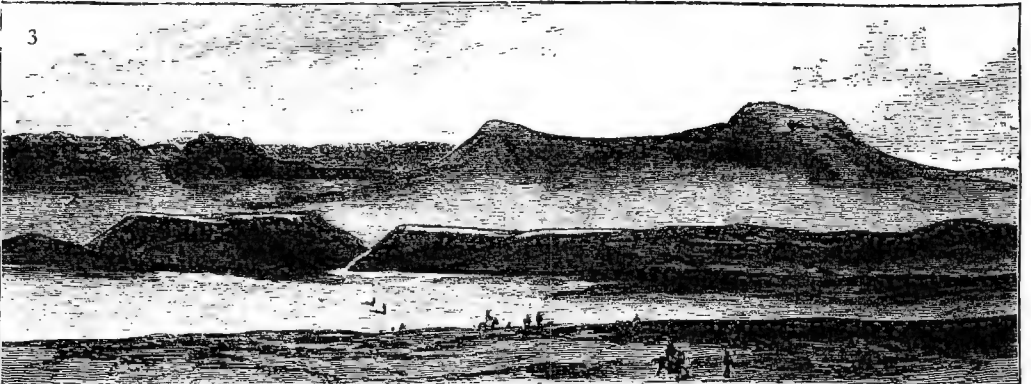
7 Mealie Field Ravines full of thick dark green bush Amajuba Road to Standerton  
MARCH 31ST, 1879, LOOKING NORTH—INQUELO (i.e. CLIMBING), GRASSY MOUNTAIN



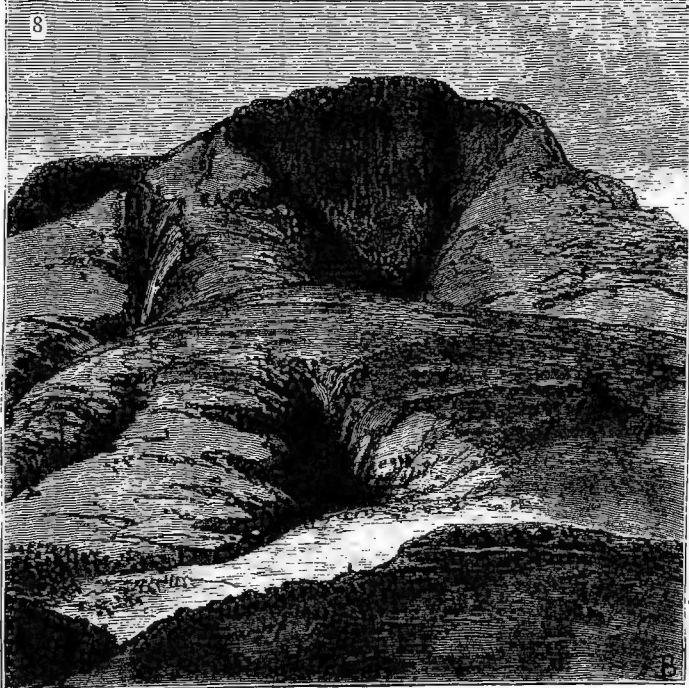
1 Magistrate's House Road to Colenso Bushman's River Weenen, the Scene of the great massacre of the Boers by the Zulus on the "Bloody Sunday," is about twenty miles down this river  
VIEW FROM COOK'S HOTEL, ESTCOURT



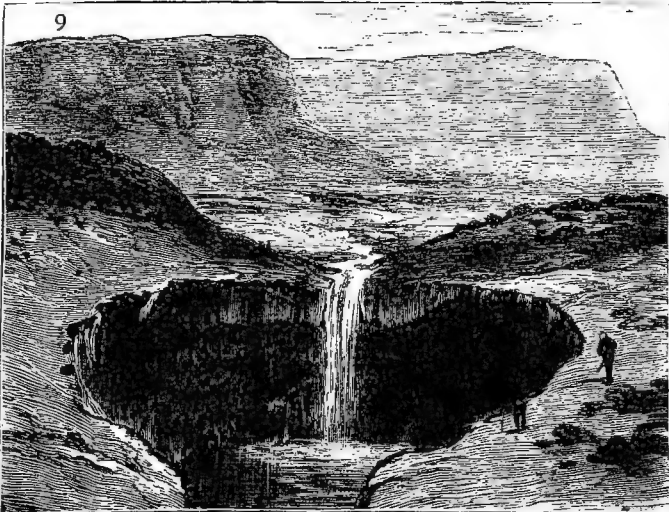
4 Hotel Rorke's Drift Helpmakaar Job's Kop To Biggarsberg, Newcastle To Ladysmith  
HORIZON OUTLINE FROM HILL BEHIND "TENT HOTEL," NEAR SUNDAY'S RIVER, 24TH MARCH, 1879, LOOKING EAST BY SOUTH



3 Sirayo's Kraal Hill over Rorke's Drift Helpmakaar Job's Kop To Ladysmith  
HORIZON OUTLINE AFTER LEAVING MODDER RIVER, 24TH MARCH, 1879, LOOKING EAST



8 To Newcastle To Standerton and Transvaal  
INQUELO MOUNTAIN ABOVE HATLEY'S AND SAVORY'S ON THE ROAD FROM NEWCASTLE TO STANDERTON, MARCH 31, 1879  
This was taken from near the position of Sir George Colley's present camp of Feb., 1881. Grassy slopes continue almost to the summit, with thick bush in the ravines



9 Heidelberg Newcastle Wakkerstroom  
WATERFALL ON THE BUFFALO RIVER, NEAR MEEK'S, LOOKING NORTH, APRIL 2, 1879

THE REBELLION IN THE TRANSVAAL — LEAVES FROM SIR BARTLE FRERE'S SKETCH-BOOK

SEE MAP ON PAGE 222



next occasion. The leading singers were Miss Santley, the clever and promising daughter of our eminent baritone (Mary); Mr. and Mrs. Santley (Joseph); Mr. Edward Lloyd ("Narrator"); and Signor Foll—the last-named representing both the craven despot, Herod, and the hospitable "Father of the Family" who welcomes the fugitives to his house at Sais. The subordinate parts of Polydorus and the Centurion devolved upon Messrs. F. A. Bridge and Faulkner Leigh. At the fourth and last concert of the present series *Faust* is to be repeated.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The sixty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Concerts began auspiciously. The two rehearsals now at the command of Mr. W. G. Cousins, conductor, are likely, judging by the initiatory performance, to produce good results. Mendelssohn's overture, *Melusina*, Beethoven's Fourth symphony (B flat), and Rossini's overture to *Guillaume Tell*, the leading pieces, were fair tests of efficiency, and the ordeal was passed through with honour by the orchestra. There was also a quasi-novelty in the shape of an overture to *Waverley*, the first published work of Berlioz, a composition somewhat immature, yet thoroughly characteristic of its author, by no means of high pretensions, yet comprising matter for speculation at a time when the music of the early French "romanticist" is now obtaining vogue, not merely in his own country, where the French exultingly pit him against the German Wagner, but abroad. The solo instrumental music was for pianoforte, the pianist being Herr Xaver Scharwenka, who introduced his second concerto with orchestral accompaniments (in C minor), which for mechanical difficulty, want of symmetry, and general diffuseness, carries away the palm even from his first, introduced some years ago by Mr. Dannreuther, at the Crystal Palace. Herr Scharwenka, however, an expert pianist, can as a matter-of-course play his own music precisely as it should be played; and the warm applause he elicited was commensurate with his just claims to consideration as a *virtuoso*. Herr Scharwenka also gave two solo pieces by Liszt—"Ricordanza" and "Polonaise," which won for him loud and well-merited applause. At the next concert we are promised the *Romeo et Juliette* of Berlioz, entire.

**CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.**—The Schubert symphonies, in chronological order, are going on with ever-increasing interest, and stamp the present series of concerts with a character apart. Four of the symphonies have already been heard, the last, on Saturday, being the C minor—"Tragische Sinfonie" (the peculiarity of which is that there is nothing whatever of "tragic" in it). The execution of this work, so remarkable for a composer in his twentieth year, showed Mr. Manns and his unrivalled orchestra at their very best. It may be described in a word as perfection. Another interesting feature was the performance, by Herr Hausmann, of a concerto for violoncello, with orchestral accompaniments, the composition of the late practised musician, Carl Eckert. The composition is artistic, and the playing was of a high order. Herr Hausmann is comparatively no stranger, although not long known to amateurs in this country. He is an artist of the right stamp. Consummate master of his instrument, he possesses a full and pure tone, a technical facility equal to all requirements, and a style of phrasing to satisfy the most fastidious—because, while giving ample significance to all that it is desirable to convey with grace or feeling, it never oversteps the boundary which separates natural expression from exaggerated sentiment. Both in the concerto and in solos by Max Bruch and Davidoff—the former (built upon a Hebrew melody) accompanied with orchestra and harp, the latter by pianoforte only—Herr Hausmann was warmly applauded. The overtures at this concert were Mendelssohn's superb and picturesque *Hebrides*, a more effective performance of which it would be hard to conceive, and the curiously imposing *Fraus Fuges* of Berlioz. Mr. Edward Lloyd gave songs by Weber, Gounod, and Schubert in his most finished style, and the concert was altogether one to remember. To day Schubert's fifth symphony will be given, and Herr Joachim is to play Beethoven's incomparable violin concerto.

At ST. GEORGE'S HALL two novelties are provided by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed. In *Our Institute*, Mr. Corney Grain merrily describes the opening of a provincial recreation-room for "the refinement of the masses," and amidst sly hits at fashionable hobbies introduces an allegorical cantata, in which the ancient strains of "Three blind mice" appear in Wagnerian guise. Mr. Grain also supplies the music for Mr. A. Law's *All at Sea*, which has been suggested by one of the "Sketches by Boz." Here an ingenious series of misunderstandings affords full scope for some good bits of character acting, Miss L. Braham ably taking up the mantle of Mrs. G. Reed as an antiquated spinster, while Mr. A. Bishop again presents one of his finished portraits of old beaux. As the unlucky victim of the imbrogllo, Mr. A. Reed is highly amusing, and Miss E. Brandon looks charming and sings sweetly in company with Mr. Corney Grain as her lover.

**PRACTICAL JOKING.**—In the Lord Mayor's Court last week, before the Assistant Judge and a common jury, a young man who had been dismissed from the employ of the United Telephone Company brought an action to recover a month's salary in lieu of notice, but was non-suited on its being shown that the cause of his dismissal was his own misconduct in squirting a quantity of dirty water from the office window upon the crowd assembled in the streets on last Lord Mayor's day, it being further alleged that he had taken deliberate aim at the Lord Mayor himself as he passed in his state carriage. It is only fair to say that he denied on oath having done anything more than throw the rinsings of a glass out on the leads below, but he admitted that there was a large india rubber squirt in the office, and two of his fellow clerks testified to having seen him discharge the syringe several times, refilling it on each occasion with soapuds from a wash-hand basin. His employers naturally regarded such behaviour as worthy of reprobation, and after due inquiry they sent him about his business without giving him the usual notice. Most people will agree with the judge and jury that they were justified in so doing, and it is to be hoped that the punishment of this practical jester will act as a salutary warning to others whose love of mischief may prompt them to acts of a similar character. It is difficult to understand what fun or enjoyment decently educated people can derive from the practice of such senseless, ill-natured, and annoying frolics as pea-shooting, flour-throwing, and "scent" squirting, which are so largely indulged in on Lord Mayors' Days and other festivals, when the streets are crowded with holiday folk. Practical joking is always foolish and frequently dangerous, and is therefore to be strongly condemned, even when the victims are one's own personal acquaintance, but it is even more reprehensible when practised at public gatherings upon perfect strangers, towards whom all who have any pretensions to be considered gentlemen should at least behave with ordinary decency and civility. It is noticeable, too, that those who commonly indulge in these idiotic amusements are really timorous fellows, who seldom venture to play their objectionable tricks upon people who appear likely to retaliate, but choose unprotected women, or elderly and weakly persons as their victims, and either take up their positions upon some place of vantage, such as an upper window or the outside of a coach, or if they venture to perambulate the streets, do so in gangs of half-a-dozen or more, in the hope that their superior numbers shall overawe all resistance and remonstrance. It is a disgrace to our boasted civilisation that such persons should so frequently be allowed to interfere with the comfort of

peaceable and well-conducted people, and yet go altogether unpunished, and it is the duty not only of the police, but of all right-minded citizens, to do all they can at all times to put a stop to such proceedings.

**PENILESS SCHOOL BOARD SCHOLARS.**—It must be disheartening for the heads and managers of the School Board business to discover how endless appear to be the obstacles and objections constantly cropping up to frustrate their endeavours to get the intricate machine in smooth working order. A decision of Justices Lindley and Lopes at the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last cannot fail to increase their present troubles. It has all along been understood that if a child is physically able to attend school its parents or guardians are bound to take care that its attendance there is regular, no excuse but that of illness being acceptable. Acting on this view of the Act the magistrates of a Leicestershire court fined a man five shillings, who pleaded that he had sent his child, but because it was unprovided with the school fee it was sent home again. This was not denied by the school authorities, but notwithstanding, the man was convicted, the alternative being five days' imprisonment. The individual in question appealed against this decision, and the conviction was quashed with costs. According to the judges the appellant had sufficiently complied with the Act by "sending" his child to school. He was originally summoned for not causing his child to "attend" school, and the word "attend" must be taken to mean "sent." Mr. Justice Lindley appeared to be aware of the disagreement likely to ensue over this fresh bone of contention thrown into an already sufficiently disturbed arena, for he remarked that if this interpretation had the effect of creating any difficulty as regarded the payment of school fees, "which was likely enough," the existing law would have to be altered. But meanwhile the said law is in force, and it is much to be feared that many obstinate parents will take advantage of the most recent rendering of it, and in more ways than one. If it is enough in law that a child is "sent" to school, there will be plenty of unscrupulous parents who, when they are summoned, will assert, truthfully or otherwise, that they did "send" it, though for all they know, or are called on to know, it may never have arrived there. At all events it will be a great opportunity for those who are averse to paying school pence. The little scholar will be sent without the money, and, according to the latest ruling, the Board School authorities have no remedy.

**DAMP HOUSES.**—A few days ago a case was decided in the Greenwich County Court which, it is to be hoped, may have a salutary effect on unscrupulous agents and landlords who having houses to let wilfully conceal grave defects pertaining to the premises, well knowing how prone householders are to "put up" with very considerable inconvenience, or remedy it at their own expense, rather than endure the worry and cost of "moving." The plaintiff, it seemed, had taken a dwelling near New Cross, paying a year's rent in advance (40s.) on the defendant's representation that the premises were in good habitable condition. The new tenant, however, soon found that this was very far from being the case. In a few days he discovered that several feet of water had collected in the cellars, and that the wall papers were all falling down in consequence of damp. He was attacked with rheumatism, and left the house, demanding his 40s. back, with 10s. more for expense of removing. The defendant's plea was that he had not warranted the premises to be dry, indeed, he had not been asked any question on the subject. The jury, however, among whom, probably, there were more than one who had suffered in a similar manner, promptly returned a verdict for the amount claimed, with costs for plaintiff's counsel, solicitor, and five witnesses. The judge signified his opinion of the case by making a "short order" for payment. It is a case that will be read with interest by many unfortunate victims to misplaced confidence in the representations of rascally "Jerry" builders. There is nothing in law like a precedent, and no doubt hundreds of equally scandalous cases might be pushed to a like successful issue. It would be worth while inaugurating a Householders' Mutual Protection Society, the noble aim of which should be the prosecution and abolition of the whole abominable "Jerry Builder" family.

**IN FOR A PENNY, IN FOR 10,000.**—Though now and again a bold thief may be successful in making a valuable haul of plunder by a bold dash, it is a maxim recognised in select criminal circles that good business in the wholesale way can only be safely effected by means of systematic calculation and planning. Just "spot" the coveted prize, and then work your way to it with unceasing vigilance, cool judgment, and above all with untiring patience. One rashly hurried step may nip in the bud the promise of months of patient plodding. Most of the great robberies of gold and jewels have been accomplished on this system, and it would appear that within the past few days yet another is added to the list. It is reported that a jeweller of Great Russell Street had sent for exhibition at Sheffield a case of rare diamonds and precious stones of the value of 30,000l. The magnificent collection attracted much attention, and having served its purpose it was returned to London. Shortly after its arrival at the shop in Great Russell Street, indeed, while two assistants were engaged in bestowing the precious goods in an iron safe, a "cab accident" happened exactly opposite the shop door, and the two assistants rashly ran out to ascertain what was the matter. It is fair to assume that they did not go very far from the shop door, and that they were in the street but a very few moments. Too long, however. On entering the shop again a case had vanished from the counter containing 10,000l. worth of jewels, the thief getting clear off with the booty. Of course, it may have been that it was the act of some poor paltry thief who, seeing the shop door open and no one in attendance, slipped in with the intention of snatching up any trifling article lying handy. If this was so one can imagine the rascal's feelings when, arrived at some quiet nook, he took the little box from under his ragged coat and peeped into it. But just as likely it was a "put up" job, as the robber fraternity phrase it. Equally clever tricks have been done before, and it is not impossible that amongst the admiring crowd who gathered before the Russell Street jeweller's case at the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Institute, was the very individual who eventually laid hands on a full third of it.

**RAILWAY SLAVERY.**—After all that has been said and done during the past seven years in connection with the working hours of railway servants, the public will hear with some surprise probably that the evil of which the men so justly complain is still very far from being cured. Indeed, it would appear from recent action taken by the Amalgamated Society that there is an inclination on the part of the various companies to aggravate rather than ameliorate the grievance. Last week the Executive of the Society Council sat for four days anxiously debating the matter, and it was finally resolved to inaugurate a great meeting at Exeter Hall by way of bringing the matter prominently before the general public, who indirectly are as seriously affected as the railway servants themselves. Representatives from Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Willesden, Clapham Junction, and various other places were present at the Council, and the testimony adduced as to the preposterously long hours the men are employed—especially the goods' guards—points urgently to the necessity for a broad measure of reform. The General Secretary, Mr. J. W. Evans, stated that complaints were continually reaching him from the *employés* on almost every line in the kingdom, and that there could be no doubt that men were not unfrequently kept on duty for twenty-six hours without intermission, and several instances had occurred of guards being kept hard at it for forty hours without any rest. Only that

these startling revelations are made by a man holding the responsible position of General Secretary to a great society, their accuracy might not unreasonably be doubted. Of course it is very probable that railway directors may be as much surprised as any one that such things should be allowed, and in many cases it is likely enough that the wrong doing would be found to originate with some small official anxious to make the most of the authority vested in him. This, however, is no affair of the railway traveller, who will doubtless agree with the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society when he says, "It is impossible to conduct the railway traffic of the country under such a system without danger to the public safety."



**THE VACANT JUDGESHIPS.**—Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., Q.C., M.P., and Mr. James Charles Mathew, of the South-Eastern circuit, have been appointed to the vacant seats in the Queen's Bench Division. Sir H. Jackson was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and became a Q.C. in 1867, in which year he was first elected for Coventry, which borough he has ever since represented. Mr. Mathew, who was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, has never applied for "silk," but he bears a high reputation for his wide knowledge of mercantile law, and he is a member of the committee recently nominated to consider the cost and delay of legal procedure.

**LIBEL ACTION AGAINST THE SPEAKER.**—Mr. Hind, who considers himself libelled and injured by certain statements which appeared in a Treasury Report to the House of Commons made in May, 1879, has been unsuccessful in his effort to obtain redress by legal proceedings. His first suit against Messrs. Hansard, the Parliamentary Printers, was stayed on the ground of privilege; the second, against the Speaker personally, also failed; and the third, against the Speaker in his official capacity, has likewise broken down, the Judges being unanimous in declaring that Mr. Hind has no colour or pretence for his action even if he is right in everything which he alleges.

**GOFFIN v. DONNELLY.**—The decision of the Queen's Bench Division in this case is worth noting, as being the first judicial declaration that evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee is privileged. It will be remembered that Colonel Donnelly stated that Mr. Goffin was suspected of having improperly obtained some examination papers (a charge from which he was subsequently exonerated). This was the ground of the action, which was stopped by Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Manisty, who held that the privilege claimed was an absolute bar to the action.

**AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.**—The other day a Brighton tradesman, going home in the small hours of the morning, encountered a policeman in plain clothes, who, conceiving him to be a "suspicious" character, crossed the road to speak to him. The tradesman, mistaking the officer for a thief, shouted "Murder" and "Police," and then ensued a violent struggle, which lasted until a constable in uniform arrived on the scene. This comedy of errors resulted in the issue of cross-summons for assault, and in the end the over-zealous policeman was fined 30s., whilst his summons against the tradesman was dismissed.

**THE CROMWELL ROAD OUTRAGE.**—On Thursday last week a posse of police made a sudden entry into a house at Hoxton and arrested a man who gives the name of Charles Williams, against whom it is alleged several convictions can be proved, and who is supposed to be the burglar who on the 5th ult., fired with a revolver at several people in the Cromwell Road, Kensington. He has been identified by several witnesses, and now lies under remand. According to one account, a second man is in custody as an accomplice, but he will probably be allowed to become Queen's evidence against his principal.

**THE SPIRITUALIST CASE.**—At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, Mr. Montagu Williams, who appeared on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, asked and obtained leave to add to the indictment for fraud the names of James Fletcher (the prisoner's husband) and Captain Morton; and also to prefer a second indictment against all the parties for conspiracy, and fraudulently agreeing together to defraud the plaintiff. On Wednesday true bills were returned by the Grand Jury against all the accused, and the trial was postponed until the next sessions.

**THE CHATHAM MURDER.**—The coroner's jury have found that Lieutenant Roper was murdered by some person or persons unknown, and a reward of 100l. for the discovery of the assassin has been offered by the Home Secretary. At the adjourned inquiry very little fresh evidence was given, the principal item being that supplied by a gunsmith at Rochester, who on the day of the murder sold some cartridges like those found on the landing to "a military-looking man between thirty and thirty-five years of age," whom he took to be an officer, but whom he cannot further describe.—On Tuesday much excitement was created in the barracks by the discovery that a sergeant-major named Seaton was shot through the body. Before his death he stated that the wound was self-inflicted.

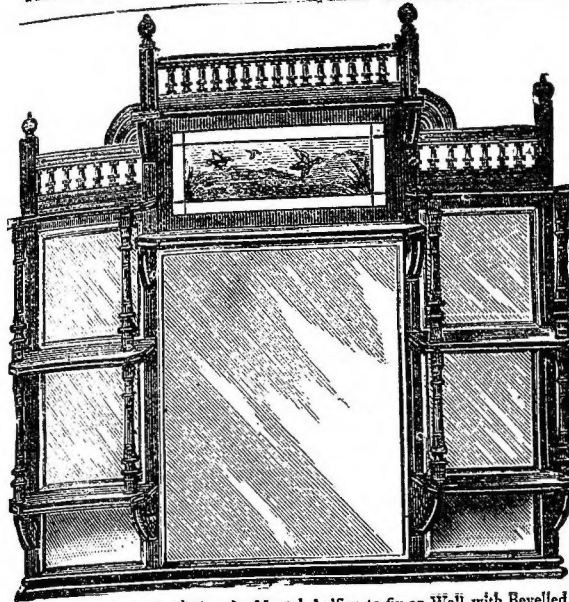
**THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD** and a Mr. Willst, a brewer of Brighton, appeared the other day at the police court as parties in applications for cross-summons for libel. Ultimately, however, all imputations on both sides were withdrawn, and the litigants shook hands, the magistrate remarking that there had not been the slightest shadow of unfair dealing on either side, the whole dispute having originated in mistakes.

**A TURF FRAUD.**—At the Middlesex Sessions two men named Clarke and Gordon have just been convicted of conspiring to defraud a Mr. Graham by pretending that they were part owners of a certain racehorse, and thus inducing him to entrust money to them for the purpose of backing the animal. Clarke, who had already been more than once convicted, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude; and Gordon to eighteen months hard labour, the magistrate remarking that it was right that men of their stamp should know that the criminal law could reach them.

**ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.**—On Tuesday a young woman named Atkins was charged at the Marylebone Police Court with having stolen the infant child of Dr. Downes, a divisional police-surgeon, in whose employment she had been as nursemaid. Her defence consisted of a lengthy and extraordinary statement to the effect that the child was her own, and had been adopted by Mrs. Downes, who had gone through a mock accouchement. She had taken it away because she heard that it was to be sent to a convent. Most of her assertions were contradicted by Dr. Downes; but Mrs. Downes, although present in Court, was too unwell to be examined. Atkins and a man named Gould, who was charged with aiding and harbouring her, were remanded on bail.

**THE ST. OLAVE'S GUARDIANS OF THE POOR** are alleged to have turned out of the workhouse one bitter night last week a poor woman and her sick baby. No denial or explanation has yet appeared; and it is not surprising that Mr. Bridge, the Southwark Magistrate, should consider that they would be liable to be charged with manslaughter had the child died. On Thursday Mr. Blennerhassett was put in a question the House of Commons on the subject.



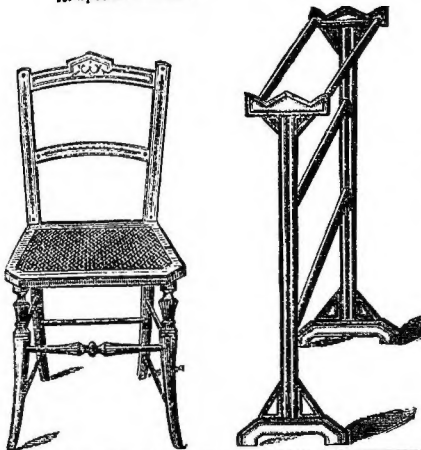


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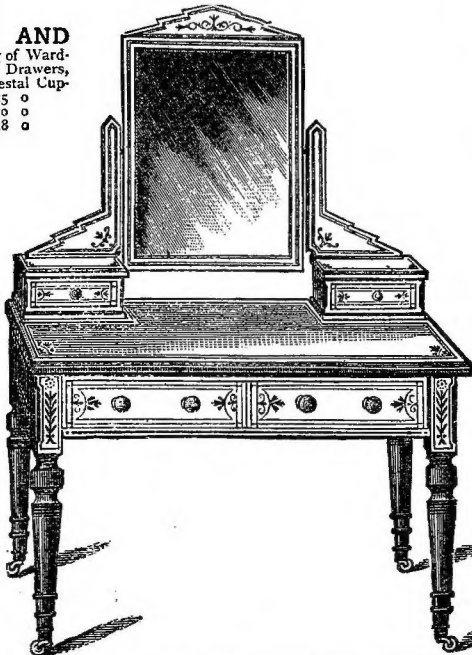
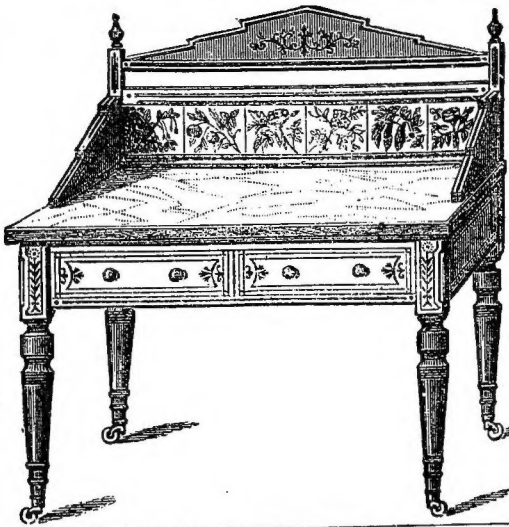
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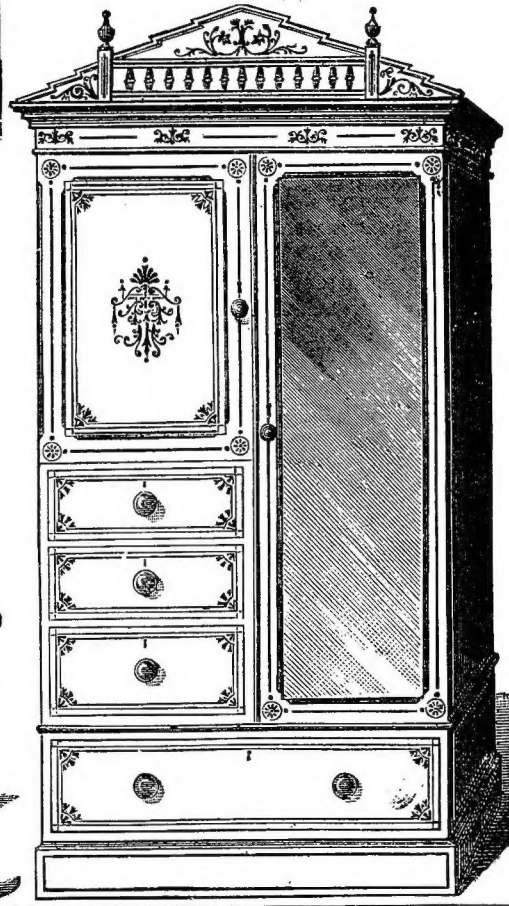
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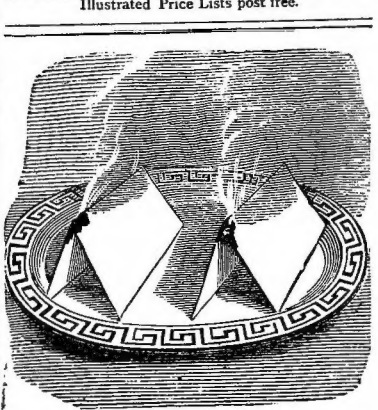
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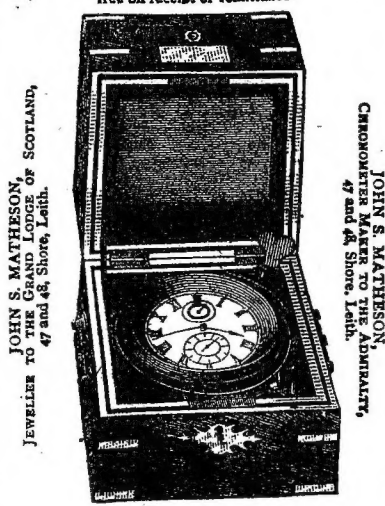
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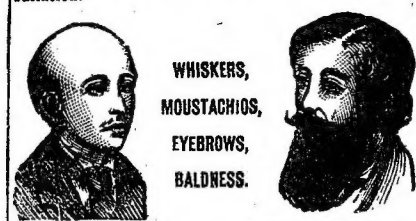


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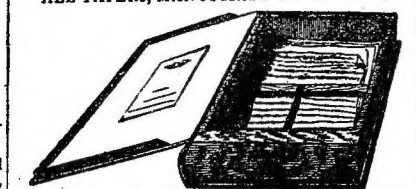
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